THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1879. NO. 16.

WIND AND WATER.

THE ELEMENTAL RAGE IN IOWA.

Five Inches of Rain in Fifteen Hours—Terrible Destruction of Human Life—Crops Devastated and Buildings Upturned—Heavy Fall of Hail-Stones.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 4.—A tornado struck the southeastern part of Eikhorn, Nevada Territory, at half-past five o'clock last evening, destroying three dwellings, many barns, store-houses, etc. Only one person was injured so far as known. A special dispatch to the Journal from Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, says: A terrible wind storm passed over the northern part of this county last evening, destroying houses, barns, etc. Ten miles northeast of here two young men named Kass, who saw the storm coming, ran into a barn for shelter, when the wind struck the building with a terrific force, completely demolishing it and crushing them to death in the ruins. Parties who saw the storm from a distance say that it was terrible to look at. It could be distinctly seen from Lemars. At first the storm cloud presented the appearance of an hour glass, after which it assumed the shape of a straight column and then seemed to break into fragments and drift away.

LWAUKEE, July 4.—Reports from over [illegible] different points in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin say that the late storm did no damage to crops. Some wheat was blown down but is all coming up again.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The storm Wednesday night was the heaviest ever known in Minnesota. Five inches of rain fell here in fifteen hours, the greatest amount since the signal service office was established. Trains are delayed on all the roads by washouts, and none arrived at or left the city until last night. The most serious damage is on the railroad near Red Wing, where the washout will stop travel for a day or two. The storm extended all over this state and northwestern Wisconsin where there was a great fall of rain and hail, accompanied by lightning. The details come in slowly, but indicate great damage at Vaso, Goodhue county, Minn., where seven persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and falling buildings. No particulars have been received from there yet. Two persons were killed in Winnebago and Mountainlake by lightning. Red Wing reports one hundred thousand dollars damage to property in that city. Every town in the southern and eastern portions of the state suffered heavily, but details are still waiting. At Marshall, hail stones as large as hen's eggs fell, causing great destruction to crops. At Menomee, Mr. Ares's house was carried away by the flood which followed, and two persons who were in the house have not since been heard from. The telegraph lines eastward were down all day yesterday.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The first account of the terrible loss of life in Goodhue county by the storm of Wednesday night and yesterday morning, reached here to-day. The storm assumed the character of a cyclone near Red Wing the point of great violence being at Vasa, a small village ten miles west of the Mississippi. A special dispatch to the Pioneer and Press from Red Wing says: In the town of Vasa the fury of the storm was at its height, making fearful havoc. It seemed to start four miles beyond Vasa and traveled in a southwesterly direction. The Vasa church and the orphanage which is under care of the church were completely demolished. The orphanage contained twenty-four inmates and out of this number three were killed outright and seventeen injured; three, it is thought, fatally. The house of Erich Stevenson close by, was blown down and he was killed and his wife seriously injured; G. H. Holmes and wife, and an elderly cousin were killed, also the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Linseed and another party unknown, making nine persons in all killed, and four more not expected to live. The number of wounded is thirty. The houses of all the men who were killed were blown down, and many other houses were injured. The storm raged through Belle creek, where it blew down the house of Anthony Pettel, at Warrentown. On the lake shore three houses were torn down, and a man and his wife and daughter were killed in one of them. At Maiden creek two frame buildings were demolished.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Sergeant Finney, of the signal service, who left Washington about the first of June to investigate the terribly destructive cyclones which occurred in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri on the 29th and 30th of May last, arrived here to-day on his return home. During his trip he visited over thirty cities and towns in the states named. He surveyed the entire ground over which the storms passed, and states that there was a general storm area in northern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska and northwestern Missouri, and that he discovered eleven distinct tornadoes, two of which prevailed on the 29th and 30th of May, all originating in that one storm area. Mr. Finney will make a full report to Gen. Meyer.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Fatal Jump—A Love-Lorn Suicide

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 4.—Mrs. Henry Laroe and sister jumped from the train at Turner's to-day. The former, a bride, was instantly killed. The latter, aged 17, was seriously injured.

CONCORD, MASS, July 4.—Thirty-five convicts, refusing to work in the hat shop, have been placed in solitary confinement until they surrender. There was a fire in the hat shop this morning, but it was soon extinguished.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—Dr. J. H. Crews, formerly of Hardeman county, Tenn., suicided yesterday morning at Bennett's Landing, Miss., by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased has been partially insane for a month past, caused by disappointment in a love affair.

CINCINNATI, July 4—The revenue officers arrived at Lexington, Ky., yesterday with nine prisoners, four white and five colored, captured in Mercer county. They were charged with stealing liquor from the distillery of D. S. Moore.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A fire to-day destroyed Steadman's iron foundry, 3d avenue and 136th street. Loss $20,000.

The body of John F. Seymour, a retired merchant and brother-in-law of Bishop Seymour, was found this morning in the grounds of the Episcopal theological seminary with a pistol shot wound near his heart. He is believed to have been murdered by tramps.

The Day in Marietta.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MARIETTA, July 4.—There was a very large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Sabbath school and temperance people at Roswell to-day to celebrate the fourth with addresses, singing and a basket dinner. All business was suspended in the thriving town and several hundred people gathered in a beautiful grove where the stand was erected. There was a very strong attendance of ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding country.

The morning address was made by Mr. Sam W. Small of THE CONSTITUTION, and was marked as a very earnest and patriotic address.

After dinner and the singing of appropriate music, stirring and eloquent short addresses were made by Rev. J. M. Cofer, of Roswell, Professor Attaway, of Cherokee county, Mr. Richards of Alpharetta, Milton county, and Mr. Oliver of Cobb county.

The day was celebrated in a manner that deserves to be imitated. It was devoted to patriotic thoughts and the moral progress of social and spiritual interests. The people spread most hospitable tables and the occasion was one that will be remembered.

Reduction of Taxes.

HAVANA, July 4.—Captain-General Blanco has received an official dispatch from Madrid announcing a reduction of the direct taxes from 25 to 16 per cent from the first of July. Plantations will only pay two per cent. The reduction is the result of special efforts made by the captain-general, based on an estimated saving of $9,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

A Big Lumber Sale.

PENSACO[illegible] Muscogee mills have sold [illegible] four mil[illegible] in six[illegible] ord[illegible]

YET ANOTHER SESSION

CONSPIRING TO MAKE IT NECESSARY.

The Federal Marshals to be Instructed to Neglect Their Duties for Political Effect—Congress to be Called in September—Partisan Clap-Trap to Order.

Washington Post, July 3d.

Mr. Hayes feels quite spiteful towards the democratic congress because it got the better of him at last in the contest he so eagerly brought about. He is joined in this feeling to a greater or less degree by all of his advisers, but none of them are so mad as General Devens. He insisted upon another extra session to the last, and when the impolicy of such a move was pointed out to him he only raved the more, and said it would serve those bull-headed democrats just right to make them stay here all summer. Three days before adjournment Hayes publicly declared he would recall congress if it failed to make appropriation for the marshals. He took so much pains to have this declaration reach the ears of democratic congressmen that the Post at once pronounced it a "bluff," and so it turned out. Just as soon as the majority manifested their determination to stand firm Hayes began to crawfish, and finally backed entirely out. General Devens has been putting him up to another scheme, however, and Hayes willingly consented to take part in it. Devens's proposition is to issue secret instructions to the radical marshals, directing them to go easy in all criminal cases. In short, to allow every criminal to escape where, with any degree of plausibility, the responsibility can be fastened upon congress for having failed to make the appropriation. This is the plan, and the partisan marshals will readily consent to work up to it. Mr. Devens has control of the marshals, and he thinks he can manipulate them so as to have, within two or three months, a long list of criminal prosecutions fail. Then Hayes is to perform his part by calling an extra session of congress just before the Ohio election. The partisan reports of the marshals, showing how the failure to appropriate resulted in turning many hardened criminals loose upon the country is to be laid before congress in a message from Hayes, who will assume that the extra session became absolutely necessary in order to carry on the courts. This plan, so the conspirators think, would place the democrats in a very ugly position by demonstrating that in failing to follow Hayes s advice they committed a grave blunder. Thus would Hayes's policy be vindicated and the democrats condemned.

There is at least one democratic marshal in the United States, and he will have to be removed in order to make the scheme successful. It would not do to have the marshal of Georgia get along smoothly and show a clean record in criminal cases. It would expose the entire scheme, and so Mr. Fitzsimons is likely to be made to walk the plank, and Smyth, the radical, whom he succeeded, restored to the position. As the senate is not in session, Hayes can put the present marshal out and another man in, and this arrangement cannot be disturbed except by the senate.

Mr. Hayes and General Devens believe that to carry their plan to a successful issue would insure success for their party in Ohio, and would lay a burden on the democracy throughout the entire country that would be too heavy for them to carry.

Mr. Hayes said yesterday, when asked about the report of another extra session, that he was "convinced the courts would be so crippled by the failure to appropriate for marshals, that an extra session would be necessary later in the season."

THE WAR ON MARSHAL FITZSIMONS.

Special dispatch to the Savannah News.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The war on Marshal Fitzsimons has been renewed. Charges of fraud in the administration of the affairs of his office have been made. These charges are now being investigated by direction of Attorney-General Devens, and have been placed before Mr. Hayes. It is alleged that he has charged and received money from the government for the feeding and transportation of parties arrested, and of witnesses who in fact paid their own expenses. It is believed here that the charges originated among republicans and others in Georgia who want Fitzsimons removed. If any such irregularities as those mentioned have occurred, it is believed that the deputies for whom he is responsible, have committed them, and that he is entirely ignorant in the matter.

THE MURDERED COACHMAN.

His "Bung Tung" Master Held Over for Trial.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The inquest concerning the death of John Armstrong, shot at Mount Claire by James P. Blair, last Thursday evening was continued to-day at Newark. A large number of people were present. Dr. John W. Pinkham testified that he visited Armstrong at the hospital at Newark Friday. Armstrong was apparently asleep, but the witness aroused him by shaking him. He asked him how Blair came to shoot him. The wounded man asked for a glass of water, and the sister in charge said the doctors had left orders to give him ice and brandy only, as it was feared water would increase the inflammation. Armstrong said, as if in surprise, "Inflammation? That will kill, won't it?" When answered by the sister in the negative, Armstrong gave a account of his trouble with Blair. He said that when returning from Ogilvie's, Wednesday evening, he was very thirsty and stopped at the hotel for a glass of ale, that the horses were unruly, and he gave them two or three cuts with a whip; that Thursday evening Blair came to the stable and abused him about it; that Mrs. Blair joined her husband and called him all manner of names; that Blair went to the house, returned and then shot him on the stairs, as he was going up to his room. The witness also said that Blair told him that he followed Armstrong up the stairs believing he was going for the pistol and failed to restrain him by seizing his coat sleeve. Blair said that after they reached the room and Armstrong was reaching for a pistol he fired, aiming low, and intending to hit his extremities, when Armstrong got hold of the pistol and pointed it at him. Blair said that he fired the second shot.

James H. Duffy testified that he knew Armstrong from childhood; that Armstrong was born in Dublin, and was the son of a well-to-do farmer. Armstrong was once a guard on the Midland and Great Western railroad. He came to this country seven years ago, and went back about two years ago to see his father and mother. He got a situation again on the railroad, but preferred this country and so came back to it. He had an uncle in Minnesota who wished him to come out there. It was for that reason that Armstrong left the situation at Green's farm, Connecticut. He did not have money enough to pay his way to Minnesota, and, therefore, entered the employment of Mr. Blair. The witness said that Armstrong was a very quiet man. He never saw him out of temper.

Mary L. Galligher testified that she knew John Armstrong and identified his picture which he gave her when they were both in the service of Dr. Dunham, at Irvington. He was a very quiet, peaceable, gentlemanly young man. His recommendation from Dr. Dunham, whom he left voluntarily, set forth that Armstrong was a trustworthy person. Dr. Dunham told him to come to him whenever he wanted a friend.

[illegible]helia Dyer, a servant in the family of [illegible] her story of Thursday evening. [illegible] heard loud talking out at [illegible] Armstrong swearing [illegible] talking louder [illegible]trong. [illegible] off went up stairs. She next saw him in the yard with a revolver in his hand. He told his wife, his children and Miss Draper to go into the house, and they went. Blair then said: "I can't help it, it must done." He waited until they got into the house and then went to the stables. The witness spoke to Mrs. Blair, asking her to say something to Mr. Blair, but she replied that she could not, and seemed greatly agitated. The witness remarked: "It is an awful thing to be shot down." Then she heard two shots and heard Armstrong cry, "Murder" three times. She asked if John had shot Blair, and Mrs. Blair replied, "No, Mr. Blair has shot John." Blair returned to the house, and when she asked him if he had shot John, he replied: "Yes, I have shot him, and I am sorry for it." The witness said that by Blair's direction she took some brandy out to John. When Blair approached him, the wounded man said: "Go away, you're a murderous villian." Blair offered him some money. John said he would not need it. There were some workingmen there and something was said about getting a pillow. She went into the house to get one, and when she mentioned her errand, Miss Draper said: "Let him die! Let him die! Let him die!" She heard John say that Blair clinched him. He declared before his God that he never had a pistol in his hands. The witness took John's hand and bade him good-bye before the carriage came to take him away. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that when she first heard the firing, she did say: "I am afraid John has shot Mr. Blair." She heard Blair say: "John, you can't cow me down one bit." In answer to the prosecuting officer, the witness said that when Blair came into the house for his pistol, he said John said he was going to shoot him, but he could shoot too.

William Seward was called on in behalf of the prisoner. Armstrong was in his employ from April 3 to May 13. He was not at all pleased with Armstrong, but had decided to let him stay another month, until he went to Green's farm, May 13. He asked Mrs. Robinson, his wife's sister, how things were going on, and she said very badly. He looked around the place and found a heap of ashes near the back door. Armstrong spoke to him in the tone of a man who had made up his mind to leave his employ, and he did not care how much he angered him. The man used oaths. The witness told him he must leave, and Armstrong said he would go by the next train if he was paid half a month's wages. He paid the amount. When Armstrong got his carpetbag, he threw it down before the witness and asked him to search it, and not accuse him of taking anything after he had gone. The witness replied that he never thought of accusing him of taking anything, but if he missed anything, of course he would know whom to suspect. Armstrong told him that he had better not be too sure, as he did not know every one that came to his house. Witness replied that he thought he did know. Armstrong's tone was quarrelsome. Finally he went away. Stuart, when he went to bed that night, placed a pistol under the pillow. Armstrong's reputation; while in his service, in respect to peaceable behavior, was not good. He had been informed that Armstrong abused his horses.

George M. Wheeler, in the iron and steel business, New York, testified that he had Armstrong in his employ at Scarsdale for six weeks. Armstrong's general reputation for peaceable behavior was very bad. Armstrong came to him with some good recommendations. He was very profane and would stand in the stable and swear aloud when nobody was near him. His wife was afraid to give any orders.

The testimony was concluded. The jury returned a verdict that Armstrong came to his death by a pistol shot wound and the killing constituted manslaughter. Four of the jury gave a verdict that the killing was done in self-defense and was justifiable. Blair was held by the coroner. Application will be promptly made to admit Blair to bail.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Voyage of the Dead Prince—German Revenue Question.

LONDON, July 4.—The British troop ship Arontes, arrived at Madeira to-day with the remains of the prince imperial. They were transferred from the Boodicia to the Arontes at Capetown, June 15th. Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Frere, and all the officers of the colony were present. Imposing religious ceremonies were held by the Catholic bishop.

Colonel Newdigate has cleared the country between the Ilyotyazi and Upoko rivers without loss. Two more messengers have arrived from Cetewayo at Pietermaritzburg asking time for a conference. It is rumored that a fortnight's armistice has been agreed to. Official inquiry into the death of the prince imperial has closed. Lieutenant Carey will be court-martialed.

The Russian envoy has arrived at Balkh. The government refused to allow him to proceed to Cabul.

In the house of lords to-night, Earl Cadogan said the latest official advices from south Africa showed that the Cetawayo had made no definite peace overtures. His messengers had been sent back with the demand that he surrender the cannon captured at Isandula and send in a regiment of Zulus to lay down their arms as a proof of good faith. Pending his reply all military operations would cease. Earl Cadogan said that the government had fixed on the 20th of last March for terms on which peace must be negotiated.

BERLIN, July 4.—It is announced that the old Catholics are henceforth to be treated in Germany as a part of the Catholic church. It is presumed from this that the old Catholics are to enjoy the advantages of being recognized by the state.

The tariff commission to-day agreed to the amendment introduced by Herr Windthorp providing that any revenue in excess of one hundred and thirty million marks be distributed among the separate states.

VERSAILLES, July 4.—M. Pestelin to-day introduced in the chamber of deputies and demanded urgency for a bill to impose an oath of allegiance to the republic on the military officers, but "urgency" was refused in consequence of the government stating that they were not considering the subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Russian Telegraph says it has been ascertained that before the recent execution at Kieff four hundred nihilists arrived there from different parts. Some were even from western Europe to attempt a rescue, but the attempt was frustrated by the precautions of the police and the seizure of a quantity of dynamite intended to be used in the attempt.

ROME, July 4.—The fall of DePretis's cabinet was caused by a coalition of Ex-Minister Sella Nicotera and Baciarini. The lastnamed was minister of public works in the Cairoli cabinet.

MADRID, July 4.—In congress Thursday the debate or address in reply to a speech from the throne was continued. The minister of colonies said the government was very desirous that affairs in Cuba should be satisfactorily arranged, and he appealed to the patriotism of the deputies to assist the ministry in reducing taxation there. He demanded the immediate abolition of slavery and said he considered that the interests of Cuba were identical with those of Spain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Naples reports that the ex-khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, has been arrested. No particulars given.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, July 4.—A telegram has been received in Paris which reports that the senate of the Argentine states has refused to approve the treaty with Chili for the settlement of the Patagonian question.

VALPARAISO, July 4.—The Peruvian man-of-war Huascar is threatening Caldera and interrupting communications with Autofagasta.

Interest Paid.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, July 4.—Treasurer Nall paid out yesterday $2,500 interest on the new 7 per cent city bonds. This is the second payment of interest accruing on these bonds, and both times it was met promptly. The city's finances were never better.

Claims Against Canada.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The arbitrator has awarded Duncan McDonald $150,000 and his partner Abbott, $59,000, in settlement of [illegible] against the provincial govern[illegible] contract for building the Quebec, [illegible] Ottawa and Occidental railroad [illegible]ty to Hull.

SNAKE STORIES

SUITED TO THE HEATED TERM.

The Abode of Reptiles in the Shawangunk Mountains—Mr. Cosgrove's Desperate Encounter with a Boss Rattle—A Scorpion and Tarantula Fight.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 23.—A tall, black-haired, black-eyed, matronly-looking woman was flitting nervously about the depot of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad about noon to-day. She inquired what time the next train left for Shawangunk. It was about 1 o'clock, and when told that there would be no train before 3:30 p.m., she exclaimed in piteous tones "Oh, dear me! he'll die before I get home. Oh, dear!" She said that she was the wife of a farmer named Cosgrove, who lived on the back slope of the Shawangunk mountains, and the mother of five children. She had been in the city four days visiting a schoolmate. This morning she received a letter beseeching her to return home as quickly as possible, as her husband was in a very dangerous condition, he having been bitten by a rattlesnake while ploughing corn. It was written by their oldest child, a daughter.

It seems that Mr. Cosgrove had been at work the previous morning ploughing corn on a side hill. The corn was doing badly on account of the cool weather, and the farmer became so anxious about his crop that he had to pay particular attention to it. He had ploughed the field well over before 10 o'clock, and it was about that time that, approaching the southeast corner of the field where lay a large pile of stones, he upturned a large flat one. Beneath it was a big rattlesnake, which, on being thus disturbed, gave a hissing noise and jumped for the farmer. Then followed a desperate encounter, which lasted at least fifteen minutes. The snake first struck Mr. Cosgrove a little above the left hip, making a serious wound. His only weapons of defense were the stones, a piece of rail fence, and his jackknife. Mr. Cosgrove's first impulse was to grab the stick, which he did, and broke it over the reptile's head. Then he took up a boulder and with this he kept the snake at bay for a time. This gave him an opportunity to thrust one hand into his pocket for his jackknife. The reptile struck at him several times, but did not succeed in biting him again. Mr. Cosgrove used his jackknife to advantage. The snake wound itself around Mr. Cosgrove's legs, but left his arms free, and he soon finished the reptile by cutting off its head.

"Papa was as white as old Sally when he got to the house," writes the daughter, "and I thought he'd die." Old Sally is a white cow on the farm.

Mr. Cosgrove, after getting to his house, used the antidotes that he had—alcohol, whisky, etc.—and was somewhat relieved. When the daughter closed the letter, he was considered in a dangerous condition. The letter says that the snake measured eight feet in length.

Mrs. Cosgrove said that members of her family have had several adventures with snakes. About two years ago her husband killed in a group of thirteen rattlesnakes, the largest measuring over six feet in length. At another time one of her boys, then five years old, came running into the house with a good-sized black snake wound tightly around his body. How it got there the little fellow did not know. While picking currants in the back yard, the reptile coiled itself about him in an instant; he dropped his currants, and fled to the house. Mrs. Cosgrove said she grasped a large pair of shears used to clip sheep and cut the snake's head off. The boy was not bitten. At another time a monster black snake was discovered by Mrs. Cosgrove in her milk cellar. She made no outcry, but ran for the clothes-pounder. The snake ran into a corner behind a potato box. She pulled the box out from the wall, and with the pounder mashed the snake's head into a jelly.

"But if you want to see snakes," Mrs. Cosgrove continued, "just go up on 'Shongum' huckleberrying somewhere near what we call Point Rock, and sometimes Snakes' Cave. My husband has often encountered 'em there, and although I am not very afraid of 'em, from what he has told me I'd rather stay away from that spot. A den of rattles was once found in a big crack in a rock at this place by my husband and two neighbors who were out shooting. Under the rock was a sort of cave, the rock kind o' projecting over just above the ground. In here the men built a big brush fire, and in half an hour they never afore seen such a sight. I can't describe it, but if one snake came out of that crack fifty did. They can't stand fire, and the heat and flames which went up through that crack would have roasted 'em if they hadn't moved. They hissed and rattled and jumped, and made the men jump, too, for safety."

It is a well-known fact that huckleberry pickers frequently have to battle with snakes on parts of the Shawangunk mountains. It is a dangerous region for amateurs to visit unless they are well prepared to make a good fight. No doubt many encounters are had there with snakes and wild animals that are never chronicled, judging from the utterances of those who live in that neighborhood.

SCORPION AND TARANTULA.

From the Virginia City, Nevada, Chronicle: The greatest event which has taken place in Bonanza City, Nevada, since the town was born was the fight on Saturday last between a scorpion and a tarantula. An eye-witness of the affair and an enthusiastic admirer of such important contests gave the following description of the great struggle to a Chronicle reporter yesterday; "I've seed a good many fights since I struck this section of the country, but yesterday's layout was the boss. For fun and excitement it equaled, in my opinion, the big prize-fight down the canyon that Tom Daily took a hand in years ago. The ring was broken up and every feller with a six-shooter pulled and turned loose on everything in sight. We put the two varmints into a washbowl, and when they both slid down to the bottom they had to fight and no mistake. There was a little flat place in the bottom of the bowl where they could stand about four inches apart. Well, as soon as they were put in they stepped back a few paces and began to pipe each other off. The tarantula seeing the scorpion, just reared up on its hind legs and shook his fist at him with all his hair on end. Now, there is more of the solid quintescence of hell in a tarantula to the square eighth of an inch than in anything on earth, and when I saw the critter rear up and give the scorp the diff, I laid down five twenty dollar-pieces on him and a tall feller covered 'em in a minute. I knowed I had that money dead. The scorp didn't seem like he wanted any of the pie at first, but after a spell of thinkin' he sorter shook himself out and got ready for business. The first thing we knowed, biff! went the 'tula plum into the scorp, and then the fun begun. The spider grabbed him by the back of the neck and we s'posed for a while he was goin' to chaw his head right off. His teeth—teeth is what I said—come out of his mouth for a quarter of an inch, and grated like a buzz-saw, and I began to feel sorry for the other feller that I bet with. I wouldn't been in the linin' o' that scorp's boots for the Sierra Nevada mine. All of a sudden, however, the scorp braced himself, and whack! went his tail in the 'tula. I tell you, the spider let go too quick and went tumblin' across the bowl like a mule had kicked him. I thought he was gone, but you bet he was on deck quick enough, and he came to the scratch agin' with blood in his eye. Then come the big bout of the whole business. Both of 'em sparred around a spell for an opening. The spider was workin' his left nasty for a biff at the scorp's ear, but whenever he let loose the other threw up his claw and countered on his stomach, just like Hallinan and Lynn for all the world. The spider saw there was no chromos for him in a stand up fight and so he jumped in rough-and-tumble. It would make your blood run cold to see the way them fellers chawled and clawed each other for five minutes, and the crowd round the bowl clean crazy with excitement. I threw up another hundred on the spider, for I could see he had the durndest grip on the scorpion that ever was. Why, he had his head in chancery in nine places and about sixteen grapevine locks on his legs. They wrestled all the styles ever heard of—Cornish, Lancashire, Græco-Roman and collar-and-elbow. It was a regular tournament rolled into one. The 'tula had the grip he had been huntin' for some time. All of a sudden, just as I was reachin' down in my pocket for another hundred dollars to plank up on the spider, the scorp switched his tail round and slammed it into the spider's belly about a quarter of an inch, held it there awhile and then began to turn it round, like he was boring a diamond drill into a quartz ledge. The spider got pale around the gills and looked like he wanted a doctor, and I quietly let that one hundred dollars slide back where it belonged. Then the spider let go fourteen under-holds and laid down like he wanted a rest. He rested for about a minute or so, like a little piece of wool shriveled up, and the scorp strutted round and round, like a drum major on a dress parade. The bets were ten to one on the scorp and no takers. All of a sudden up jumps the spider and goes for him again. It appeared to me like the beast had only just made up his mind to fight, and the way he went for the scorp was like a thousand o' bricks tumblin' onto a child. When I saw him get down fairly to work I bet the third hundred and felt somehow like when he heard me chink the coin it would give him a little moral backin'. You could hear the scorp's shell crack like a schoolboy chawin' peanuts at a church fair. The spider had it all its own way for a spell and was gittin' his work in fine when the pesky scorp hunted up the same hole his tail was in before and it got there again. He'd been licked in another minutes if he hadn't, but that saved his bacon and the spider gritted his teeth a few times and keeled over and died. This don't shake my faith in tarantulas, however. I've got a two-ounce spider that I'll match agin' any scorpion in Storey county next Sunday for five hundred a side."

ANOTHER TALKING MACHINE.

Edison's Electro-Chemical Telephone Exhibited Yesterday.

New York Sun.

Some twenty or thirty friends of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and members of the press, visited Menlo park, New Jersey, Monday afternoon, and witnessed an exhibition of the new electro-chemical telephone which he is about putting on the European market. It is claimed that the telephones at present in use do not speak loudly enough or articulate distinctly enough for commercial adoption in Europe, owing to the electrical peculiarities of the old world, and that Edison's new telephone answers the need.

The chief characteristic of it is that it dispenses entirely with the magnet, which is covered by the Bell and Gray patents, and substitutes for it the carbon button in the transmitter, and a revolving cylinder of moistened chalk in the receiver, both the invention of Edison.

This telephone was exhibited yesterday. It speaks loud and strong, so that the message is heard over a large room. By a device added during the last week, the voice is even magnified in passage, so that it is delivered to the auditor louder than it was received by the instrument. It is also practicable through any distance that can be covered by other telephones. The chemical used to moisten the spool of chalk is caustic soda, which is polarized, and in this lies its magical power. The machine is vocal only when the cylinder of chalk is turned on its little shaft by the person conversing, the electric current coming up through the pedestal on which it turns and running out on a steel needle which rubs upon the cylinder to a small mouthpiece two inches distant.

Professor Johnson, one of Edison's assistants, goes to England to-day on the Wisconsin, carrying fifty of the new telephones—all that have yet been finished. He will set [illegible] London, and establish telephone exchanges there and on the continent.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Negro Girl Run Over by the Cars.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident happened at the Whitehall crossing of the railroad, which was the cause of a small negro girl losing one of her legs by being run over by a passenger coach. The accident, as we are informed, occurred in this way: A band of music had crossed the track and was being followed by a large crowd of negroes. About that time the night passenger train of the Central railroad was being backed under the passenger shed by the pusher. As the train was backing up slowly a negro woman, accompanied by two small children, commenced walking across the track. The watchman, seeing them, ran towards them, and catching the old woman commenced pushing her and the children back. At this time a nine-year-old girl, who had heretofore been unnoticed, attempted to pass by.

As the old negro woman turned around to retrace her steps the little girl was knocked down upon the track and the wheels of one of the cars passed over her legs. The little sufferer was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Knott. She gave her name as Minnie Richardson. Upon examination it was found that the right leg was so badly fractured that amputation was necessary, and that the foot of her left leg was badly lacerated but no bones were broken. The leg was amputated in a most skilful style by Dr. Knott, who was assisted by Drs. Olmstead and Gordon. The necessary attention was paid to the injuries of the left foot and the child sent to her home. The impression of the attending physician is that there are some doubts of the little girl's recovery. Last night her condition was very low and it is possible that the child may die to-day from the effects of her injuries. The leg was amputated some distance above the knee.

The Detroit Races.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, July 3.—There was an increased attendance at to-day's meeting of the Detroit jockey club, the weather being fine and the track all that could be desired. The first race was a dash of ¾ of a mile, all ages. There were thirteen starters. Enquiress went to the front at first and easily held her place to the end; Hippogriff 2d, Arthur 3d; time 1:16. The second race, railroad stake, was for two year olds, and a dash of ¾ of a mile. The only starters were Aaron and Joe Warwick. The former leaning from the start and winning as he pleased. Time, 1:18¼.

The third race, mile and a half dash, 4 starters, was won by Checkmate amidst great excitement in 2:43, with Glenmore second, Edward third. Time of mile was 1:43¾.

The fourth race, hotel stakes, all ages, 2 mile heats; Incommode and Solicitor were the only starters, and it proved an easy victory for Incommode, who won in 2 straight heats. Time, 3:40¾; 3:40.

An Ordinance Repealed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The city council yesterday evening repealed the ordinance passed some time ago submitting to a popular vote the question of selling the city stock in the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The receiver of the Commercial newspaper company announces that the sale of the establishment will occur on July 15th.

The Old Curiosity Shop.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of war has directed the quartermaster's department to receive from parties living at or near military posts any articles intended for the national museum and forward them to Washington, and also a regulation that military property packages be marked "National Museum, care Department Quartermaster, Washington, D. C."

A New Departure.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of war has commissioned Colonel W. H. Roberts, of the New Orleans Times, to codify the general orders and regulations of the army under the direction of the adjutant-general. This is said to be the first time since the army was organized that this work has been entrusted to a civilian.

Ready to Pay Up.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The fiscal agent to-day received from the state treasurer a check for the payment of the half interest due July 1st on the state consols.

THE FOURTH AT HOME.

THE CROWD, ITS BUSTLE AND CHEER.

Thousands of Negroes Arrive by Every Railroad—What They Did and How They Behaved—The Trade Driven by Vendors of Pies and Ice Cream.

We suppose Atlanta had the largest fourth of July crowd in the union, considering the fact that no special effort was made to get a crowd here. We had no public demonstration, no military fete, not even an oration on the eagle which usually flies highest on such days. Somehow people came just to see Atlanta and to spend a day in its spirited whirl and ceaseless excitement. Evidently they came for some reason, but they came, for we had undoubted evidence of their presence. The crowds began to gather the day before. All the afternoon trains came in loaded. At 9 o'clock an excursion from up the Air-Line bringing eight hundred people, most of whom were negroes, rolled in cheering and singing. Yesterday morning early the crowd began to come in earnest. By sunrise the roads leading to the city were lined with wagons. For miles around the country people took a day of rest and came into Atlanta to spend it.

At 9 o'clock the great colored excursions, which every year come in on the West Point road, began to arrive. Each of the long, well-laden trains was a curiosity. The first brought twenty cars, in which negroes were packed so close that they seemed to be one black mass. Hundreds of others had climbed on top and stood in free enjoyment of sun, smoke and dust. Some of them were in stock cars, and peeped out between the bars in a most comical manner.

The platforms of all the passenger coaches were packed so close that not even one more darkey could gain a foot-hold. Somebody asked how they collected the fare from such a crowd and it was hard to see how it was done. The plan adopted usually is to make each darkey give his ticket as he steps on.

This first train had twenty cars full. It was followed by three others just as heavily laden and almost as large. As soon as this army of negroes reached the car-shed it was met by a few thousand dusky citizens already here. The Atlanta negroes were all out too and helped to swell the crowds on every street corner. They seemed to take a sort of pride in showing their country cousins around the city with that patronizing air to which superior intelligence is entitled. Soon after the West Point railroad had emptied the hundreds it brought in the city began to look like a big plantation. This one road sold over

FOUR THOUSAND TICKETS.

About ten o'clock the excursions began to pour in from the Western and Atlantic railroad. Here came hundreds more, from all points up the road. We learn that, in spite of the big advertisement of Chattanooga, the road sold ten tickets to Atlanta where it sold one to Chattanooga yesterday. An average Georgia negro thinks he will go to Atlanta when he dies—if he is good in his life. The Air-Line brought some more excursionists at noon and the Georgia road emptied a big crowd. There were many who came in by the Central. From all the roads came a large number of whites, but the negroes outnumbered them five to one.

When all this great crowd arrived they began to stroll around the city, as they had nothing else to do. There was no show except what is to be seen here every day, and the excursionists seemed satisfied. For the colored visitors preparations had evidently been made. The pie men [illegible] stocks. On every corner appeared a temporary lemonade stand and a rickety fruit table. Watermelons in huge piles near the railroad crossings were sold like hot cakes to the hungry darkies. Roaming ice cream venders found customers at every turn and sold all their frozen hash. It was a study of African characteristics to watch the crowd go along the streets. Eyes wide open, mouth ditto, ears standing back with amazement, feet carelessly shuffled along in ponderous uncertainty, a dangling carpet sack in one hand and a palm-leaf fan in the other; thus in perfect bliss strolled these simple rustic negroes, the sport of their fancy city kin and the amusement of all who saw them—and yet as happy in heart as any king, wrapped in complete enjoyment without a thought of the future beyond the afternoon's returning schedule. This day will be memorable to them to cheer many a hot hour in the corn-field and to boast of in untold legends to their poor brethren who had to stay at home.

INCIDENTS.

On the whole the negroes were finely behaved. There was no disorder on the streets. They seemed in a good humor and bent on having a good time as well and quietly as possible. There was scarcely any drunkenness among them. The police had scarcely anything to do. The deportment of our colored visitors was charming. There were many amusing incidents during the day. An old negro woman fainted in front of a large wholesale store and a great rush was made for that quarter. The crowd kept on standing there much to the annoyance of the proprietor. At last he told his clerks to warn the darkies not to stand over the grating as the yellow fever influence would come up through the bars with fatal effect. The tale was started and soon not a darkey was in fifty yards of the building. They even carried off the sick sister. An old woman walking along with a dozen or two of her children eagerly snatched one off the grating on Whitehall street, exclaiming: "Ain't you got no sense. Walking right over dat factory. Dem wheels cotch you fore you know it."

One darkey dropped his valise. It fell and opened so as to spill all its contents—one paper collar.

Several of them mistook the custom-house for the jail and carefully walked on the other side of the street.

The Cabinet on a Fourth of July Bender.

FT. MONROE, July 4.—President and Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. and Burchard Hayes, accompanied by Hon. John Sherman, George W. McCrary, Charles Devens and Richard W. Thompson, with a party of ladies and gentlemen arrived here on the Tallapoosa this morning. They were met by General Getty and staff, and the command, headed by a brass band, paraded on the wharf to receive the distinguished visitors. They proceeded to General Getty's quarters where the officers were presented, after which they repaired to the ramparts and witnessed some target practice with fifteen-inch guns, and at 1 o'clock the party re-embarked on the Tallapoosa, and sailed for the capes, returning at eight p. m. to witness the fire-works. They leave for Washington to-morrow morning. A national salute was fired from the fort at noon, and a brilliant display of fire-works from the fort and soldiers' home were witnessed by about a thousand people.

IN VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic celebration of the fourth ever known here took place to-day. There was an immense outpouring of military and citizens of Shenandoah valley and from Harper's Ferry to Staunton. The town was ablaze with excitement. No accidents are reported.

RICHMOND, July 4.—The observance of the fourth here has been the most general since before the war. There was no public demonstration, but business was entirely suspended and almost Sunday quiet prevailed. Numerous excursions left the city, taking away thousands of people, while the cant-get-aways enjoyed themselves quietly at home. The weather was clear and hot, the thermometer for several hours indicating ninety-eight degrees in the shade.

IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 4.—Five thousand people assembled at the fair grounds to-day. The procession of ex-confederate soldiers was a conspicuous feature of the day. The declaration of independence was read by ex-Governor Watts. Rev. Father Ryan, the poet priest, delivered an address which abounded in tributes to the wisdom and patriots of the men of 1776. He especially claimed that the people of the south should ever cherish the principals for which their forefathers contended. General Joseph Wheeler and ex-Attorney-General Sanford made speeches. Many letters were read, among them letters from Jefferson Davis, General Hancock, General Hooker, General Beauregard, General G. W. Morgan, and General McClellan. After the speaking there was an old-fashioned fourth of July barbecue.

IN LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—Over 25,000 persons passed the fourth at Long Branch. The Plymouth Rock brought down five thousand persons to the pier, in the morning, together with the Eighth regiment New York state national guards. The Adelaide made two trips to the pier safely, landing several thousand people. The regiment was accompanied by three bands of music, and is holding a grand ball on the pier to-night, which is attended by the elite of the place.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Independence day has been observed here to the fullest extent. All busines, except in a few retail shops, has been suspended, and all public offices were closed. The chief features of the day were, a grand parade by the eight-hour labor league, the German and English section of the socialistic labor party and the Montgomery Guards, which marched in uniform and fully armed. There were also several trades represented in wagons, with mechanics working at their vocations, and a number of handsomely decorated vehicles filled with women and children in gay holiday attire. The procession was over half an hour passing a given point. After marching through several streets it started for Lindell park, where the day was spent in festivities. Perfect order prevailed.

IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, July 4—The Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, beat the Bluff City Grays in a competitive drill here to-day. John Kleeson, one of the contestants in a walking match, fell on the track from sunstroke.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, July 4.—An immense crowd is in attendance and the day is being celebrated with great patriotic fervor. The programme was followed very precisely and everybody is having a fine time.

In the base-ball tournament the Riversides, of Memphis, won the prize money, beating the Lincks, of Nashville, 11 to 2 and the Four Forts, of Chattanooga, 20 to 10. The Alberts, of Atlanta, had only seven men on hand and refused to enter with this number.

The walking match has been the great feature of the day. It began at 10 a.m. and is to close at 8 p.m. There were sixteen entries. Two of the men who started liveliest were taken from the track about noon thoroughly exhausted. One of them is reported in a critical condition. An old German tramp who walked into town yesterday afternoon is on the track and is walking away with the first money at the rate of five feet to the step.

The day has been an immense success and has been hugely enjoyed.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—The day was generally observed. The streets were crowded with visitors, flags were flying and the city presented a gay appearance. At 10 o'clock this morning the fire department paraded the principal streets. A grand pyrotechnic display will be given to-night.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, July 4.—At lake Quinsigamond, this evening, as the steamer Isaac Davis, with two hundred passengers on board, drew up to the landing a crowd of nearly one thousand people on shore, who were waiting to embark, rushed tumultuously in such numbers as to cause the vessel to violently careen. The hurricane deck gave way with the weight upon it, and precipitated a hundred or more people into the water. Seven were drowned, five injured, and three are missing.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—The celebration of to-day was begun by the firing of a national salute at sunrise, by the Lafayette artillery, a crack white militia company, being the first time such a salute has been fired by any such company since 1860, before which time it was the custom. There was a large and creditable parade of colored militia during the day and business was generally suspended. The colored people in their Sunday attire filled the streets and gave the city a holiday appearance. There were sailing and rowing races by the white and colored clubs, and trotting and running races at Washington course. No accident or disturbance is reported.

IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, July 4.—The fourth was observed to-day by a general closing of the business houses, a procession—composed of local and visiting military companies, orations, salutes and picnics. Specials to the News from all parts of the state show that independence day was more generally celebrated than for many years. No accidents reported.

The News' Fort McKavett special says Captain Thos. Fisher, who had just been promoted to command company C of the Twenty-second infantry, died to-day.

IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—To-day is generally observed as a holiday. Excursion parties are in all directions. Flags are displayed and a national salute fired. The constitutional convention is in session but nothing of general interest transpired.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The fourth passed off here very quietly. The Tammany hall celebration was largely attended and addresses were made by a number of prominent politicians.

The annual meeting of the New York state society of Cincinnati was held at Delmonico's. Hon. Hamilton Fish presided.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 4.—As the national salute was being fired at sunrise this morning Samuel Hasbrouck and Theodore Jarvis, colored, were fatally injured by the premature discharge of a gun.

IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, July 4.—By the explosion of a cannon this evening in a crowd, two men were dangerously wounded. Some portions of the gun were thrown several squares into the crowded streets, but without hurting anyone excepting in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 4.—The day beautiful. The city crowded with strangers. Great enthusiasm and hilarity. Over one thousand at the inter-state rifle contest. The shooting remarkably fine. The common military rifle issued to the troops being used. All contests at two hundred yards. The prize for teams of nine men each was won by the Cadets of Savannah. The score was 176, five shots each. Teams 7, were won by the Fusileers, of Charleston; score 147. The teams of 5 men each, 10 shots, was won by the Cadets, of Savannah; score 208. In the regatta at Thunderbolt, Nilla, of Brunswick, first; Waver, of Savannah, second; Irene, of Brunswick, third. The day passed off without serious accident or trouble.

IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, July 4.—The Third Presbyterian church of this city was destroyed by fire to-night. Several firemen, while inside of the building, were injured by the falling in of the roof. Loss, $45,000. It is believed that the fire was caused by a sky-rocket falling on the roof.

A serious accident occurred to-day at Morris island, one mile below here in consequence of the rush of excursionists to get on the steamer as it drew up to the wharf. The wharf gave way and seventy-five persons were thrown into the river. Three were drowned. Several are missing and a number injured.

ABROAD.

LONDON, July 4.—A banquet in celebration of independence day was given at the Westminster Palace hotel to-night. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

At Constantinople, Mr. Maynard, minister, and Mr. Harp, consul-general of the United States, gave a reception to-day in honor of the anniversary of American independence. All of the principal American residents and visitors were present.

Purchased by Vanderbilt.

TROY, July 4.—W. H. Vanderbilt purchased, for $125,000, twenty-five hundred shares of the Troy and Boston railroad stock, gaining a controlling interest.

A Distinguished Baptist Dead.

CROTON, N. Y., July 4.—Rev. Dr. Jay D. Backus, a former secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission society, died to-day at the age of 70.

THE PISTOL CLICK!

AND THE USUAL CORPSE ON HAND.

Ben Towns, of Madison, Grows a Little Jealous of His Negro-Mistress, and Appeals to the Mighty Instrumentality of the Trusty Hip-Pocket for Relief.

Madison Madisonian

Last Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, our city was startled by the report of a pistol and the screams of a negro woman. This would not have elicited much surprise, inasmuch as shooting affrays have become quite frequent near our town of late, had it not occurred on a public street. But it was soon ascertained that Ben Towns, a white mechanic of this place, had, in a fit of jealousy, emboldened doubtless by mean whisky, shot and killed his colored paramour, Florine Clark. From the evidence arrived at by the coroner's inquest the next day, we feel no hesitancy in saying that the homicide was premeditated, and that murder, cool and devilish, resulted.

Towns had been in the city all day, having come in from the country, where he was engaged in building for Messrs Richter. Several parties who saw him, state that he had been drinking more or less during the day. After night, he went to Mr. Torbert's store to redeem a pistol which he had previously pawned for a small sum of money. The pistol, however, not being redeemed at the stipulated time, had been sold, according to agreement. Thwarted in this, he went to Mr. Robert Booth and tried to hire one for the night. In this he also failed, and returned to Torbert's store. Meeting Torbert again he proposed to buy a pistol, when the latter told him that if he wanted to shoot any one or use the pistol improperly, he would not sell it to him. Towns told him that this was not his intention, whereupon the weapons were shown him. He objected to the size and left without making a purchase. Later in the night, and only a few moments before he killed the unfortunate negress, Towns called again at Torbert's store, where he found Mr. T. and Mr. Torrence, of Atlanta, engaged in conversation. He asked the former for a sheet of paper, which, having been furnished, wrote a note to his father, of which the following is a copy:

> "DEAR FATHER—I will leave this land to-night branded as a murderer, but rest assured I will never be hung for the crime I intend to commit. I am perfectly sane. Always remember
>
> "Your son, BEN."

After writing this note, he gave it to Mr. Torbert, requesting him to hand it to his father—also stating that he might read it, as there were no secrets in it. Mr. T. treating the note carelessly, although he had glanced at it, was preparing to close his house when the pistol shot was heard. Towns had selected a very opportune time for this diabolical deed, viz: while the marshal was engaged in ringing the night bell, about two squares distant. Two negroes were in five or six feet of him when he fired the fatal shot. Florine Clark, the murdered woman, upon being shot, ran out of the front gate—he (Towns) attempting to intercept her—across the street to Hough's store, where she fell, a victim to the wound. Towns, knowing what he had done, ran through Mr. Hough's yard, into a cross street and escaped.

The pitiful screams of a little son as he lingered around his dying mother, elicited the sympathy of the vast crowd that surrounded the horrifying scene. As soon as the marshal arrived he dispersed the throng and admitted Dr. Hollingsworth, who had been summoned, and who reached her just as life had taken its flight. Upon investigation it was found that the ball entered nearly midway the left breast, just below the nipple, doubtless penetrating the left lobe of the lung, probably touching the heart, and consequently fatal. The murder was committed in the lot of Mr. Hough, on Railroad street, near the front fence. The woman killed was a servant of Mr. Hough and lived on this lot.

Such are the facts as developed by the testimony making the homicide one of the most brutal that has ever shocked a community. Towns, the murderer, is son of one of our most worthy mechanics. He and family have sympathy of our entire community. The escaped murderer is apparently about twenty-five years, raw-boned, very fair complexion, almost florid, sandy hair and moustache, about 6 feet 6 inches in height, and with rather full lips. He is a good mechanic, and but for whisky and associations of the very worst character, might have made a very useful citizen. But alas! he could not resist the tempting drink which "giveth its color to the cup," and at last "stingeth like an adder and biteth like a serpent."

We think our city fathers should show a willingness to apprehend the murderer, in a more tangible form than by mere words. Unless a reward be offered he will ever remain at large.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—A large attendance witnessed the opening races of the Mammoth park association to-day. Six races were decided, and the betting, especially on the second and fourth, was very heavy.

First race, ¾ mile dash, all ages. There were five starters. Bulwark, the favorite, won easily by a half length, Lula 2d, Milan 3d. Time, 1;18½.

The second race, Hopeful stakes, was for two year olds, half-mile dash. There were thirteen starters; won by Rosalee by one length, Castagnette filly 2d, Ethel 3d; time 50¾

The third race, private sweepstakes, three-fourths of a mile dash. There were four starters; won in a canter by Baronet, Kate 2d, Gallagher 3d; time 1:22½.

Fourth race—Long Branch handicap 1¼ miles—Eight starters, won by Jericho; Zoo-Zoo 2nd; Creole 3d; time, 2.14¼.

Fifth race—Ocean stakes, for all ages 1¼ miles—Won by Bramble; Monitor 2d; Lancewood 3rd; time, 1:58¾.

The sixth race, purse $600, all ages, with winning penalties, 1¾ miles, 5 starters. Una was the favorite. The contest between Una, Kinny and Danicheff was very spirited, the latter winning by a half length, Una second, Kinny third. Time 3:10¾.

Advice to Teachers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 4.—Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, in his address before the joint celebration of the literary societies of the university of Virginia, presented and commended the liberal plan adopted by the founder, Thomas Jefferson, and carried out subsequently by those in authority. He said that the plan of receiving students on their responsibility as men and not as boys, has resulted in lasting benefit. He declared on his responsibility as a teacher of religion that he would not have any other system of inculcating religious belief adopted than is in force at the university of Virginia. He does not favor compelling students to attend religious services.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE shoe factory in West Greenville, South Carolina, turns out 180 pairs of shoes per week.

THE return of deaths in Charleston for the week ending June 28th shows a total of 22.

THE prospect for a fine crop of corn was never better in east Alabama.

GENERAL GIBSON, of Louisiana, says he is for his state first, his party next.

A LEXINGTON, Kentucky, auctioneer rattled off 100 coffins without cracking a joke.

SATURDAY'S rain extended all over the state of Kentucky, and a large area of tobacco was set.

THERE are 1,023 convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary; whites, 463; blacks, 560.

THERE is not a goat in Madison, Mitchell or Macon counties, North Carolina.

MRS. POTTS, the pedestrienne, reached Montgomery on the night of July 3d.

THE total exports of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending June 30, were $4,671,331.

A JASPER county, Texas, farmer has captured a lizard with two tails, one black and the other green.

THE inmates of the insane asylum at Jackson, Mississippi, eat 1,200 loaves of bread a week, besides corn bread.

A HEN in Bangor, Ala., in emulation of the electoral commission, has laid an egg eight by seven inches.

WILMINGTON, North Carolina, is agitating the question of taking the census of that city by the police.

ALL agricultural interests in Louisiana are in a healthy condition, and farmers were never in a more prosperous condition than now.

RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE: An old barn in the mountain section of North Carolina, calling itself a college, and run by people who had better be "worming tobacco," has conferred the degree of D. D. upon a village insurance agent.

SEVERAL of the colored girls sent on north by Rev. W. L. Johnson, of the colored Presbyterian church, to obtain situations as housemaids, have come back to Orangeburg. They hired out for awhile, but as soon as they could get the means to defray their expenses came home. They have no desire to remain north.

PEE DEE (S. C.) Herald: We learn that one day last week while two small colored children, living on Colonel W. H. Ledbetter's plantation, were out in the woods, they found what they supposed to be partridge eggs, and carried them home and cooked and ate them. They were, soon after eating the eggs, prostrated upon their beds with sickness, and died immediately. It seems that they had eaten were snake eggs—hence their death.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar per month.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, postage free, $10.00 a year, or $1.00 a month.

THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any part of the country.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to
THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 5, 1879.

THE monometalists have no backbone this year when they face the people.

◆

GOVERNOR TILDEN has never stated that he believed the democrats would lose New York this fall. On the contrary he is confident that they will carry it both in the November election for governor and in the presidential election.

◆

THE republicans of Maine and Ohio do not hesitate to assert that we most emphatically are a Nation, but someway they have not much to say when they get to the point where the silver question would naturally come in.

◆

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean confesses that the democrats have gained during the extra session all of importance that they set out to gain. We accept his own summary of the results:

1. Limiting the power of the president to use the military at the polls.
2. The repeal of the test oath.
3. Changing the method of drawing jurors in United States Courts.
4. Nullification of the law authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals at elections.
5. Creation of the Mississippi river commission, which is the beginning of a grand scheme of improvement of that river.
6. Removal of the duty on quinine.
7. Appointment of a yellow fever commission.

THIS is an "off" year in politics, but still we will soon have elections enough to satisfy the average man. Kentucky opens the series on the fourth of next month, when she elects a governor, other state officers and a legislature. California follows on the third of September, electing not only all state officers but four congressmen also. Five days later Maine elects state officers and a legislature. On the seventh of October Ohio and Iowa make things lively, and on the third of November elections will be held in Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. All of the states mentioned elect governors except Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

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INDICATIONS are not wanting that the administration is preparing to reconvene congress in September or October—the idea being promulgated that the courts will soon be paralyzed, and it is even said that the federal marshals have been instructed to give this idea force. In the districts that contain illicit distillers the internal revenue people are spreading the news that there can be no more prosecutions until congress meets. The president, in a word, proposes to force congress to back down or else to put the republican party in a position to claim that the democrats have stopped the administration of justice. This programme will not work simply because Mr. Hayes thrice refused to accept appropriations that he now wishes to appear were never granted.

Southern Railroad Developments.

A meeting of the Louisville board of trade was held on Wednesday to consider subjects connected with the rivalry that has sprung up since the opening of the Cincinnati Southern road through central Kentucky. Before the meeting was laid a communication from President Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville road. His road has a Knoxville branch which extends towards but not to Knoxville. To compete with Cincinnati, the business men think that Dr. S. should put two trains on this branch instead of one. Dr. Standiford thinks that two trains would do no more business than one train, but he thinks the true relief is to be found in the completion of the Knoxville branch. He says:

> Not only would this open up to us the vast stores of the field, the forest and the mines of East Tennessee; give us a direct route to the Atlantic seaboard, but it would give us as purchasers from this city and the northwest the state of South Carolina, one of the largest consumers, to which may be added North Carolina, a portion of Virginia, Florida, Georgia, etc. To dilate upon the good effects the finishing of this line would have upon not only the business of this road, but upon the city of Louisville, would occupy too much of your time and mine. I can not but think you will see the importance of this matter as I do, and that your board will join with the management of this road in helping to arouse a public feeling that will finish the much-needed arm of this trunk line. Then can not only double dailies be run through the country you speak of, but no doubt as many trains as we now run upon our main line.

Vice President McGhee of the East Tennessee road offers to meet the extension of the Knoxville branch at the Tennessee line. We present these facts and statements to let our readers see that Louisville has no intention of yielding any of her trade to Cincinnati.

Georgia in Congress.

The last chapter of this story brought it down to the sixteenth day of June, and that date is therefore the point of time at which this chapter begins. The business in the marshal's and clerks' offices of Georgia was pretty thoroughly aired on that day in the course of a debate by Senators Hill and Conkling over the jury sections of the judicial expenses bill. The full report of the debate is exceedingly interesting—so interesting that a summary of it would overrun the space assigned to this article. The bill was passed by a party vote. General Gordon was paired with Mr. Anthony. In the house Mr. Persons introduced a bill for the relief of Moses R. Russell, of Carroll county. A letter from the secretary of war relative to the bill vesting the title to the United States barracks in Savannah in the city itself, was received and referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Blount for ten days, on the 17th ult. On the following day, while the Mississippi river commission bill was under consideration, Mr. Hill voted in favor of an amendment to increase the commission to seven members, and General Gordon voted against the proposition. When the bill was passed Mr. Hill voted for it, and General Gordon was absent. In the long struggle of this day over the army bill, which lasted all night and until nearly noon of the following day, Mr. Hill was present, and General Gordon, although paired, sat out the most of it. When the report of the committee of conference on the judicial expenses bill came up in the house, it was adopted by a vote of 102 yeas, 81 nays. Messrs. Blount, Cook, Felton, Persons and Stephens voted for it, and Messrs. Hammond, Nicholls, Smith and Speer did not vote. Mr. Nicholls explained that he could not vote for the report because it did not repeal the deputy marshals' election laws. Messrs. Hammond, Smith and Speer were paired. Mr. Stephens put through his trade-dollar bill.

On the 20th ult., an indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Smith on account of important business. The army bill was passed by a party vote, Mr. Hill voting for it, and General Gordon being paired with Mr. Anthony.

Mr. Hill induced the senate to take up on the 23d ult., the bill to allow William N. King, jr., to withdraw his resignation and to restore him to the naval academy as a cadet-midshipman. He was appointed from the first district in 1875, and in 1878 he resigned because he thought he had accumulated enough marks of demerit to cause his dismissal. This proved an error, but he had already resigned. After a debate of considerable length the bill was passed.

Mr. Nicholls, on the 24th instant, was appointed a member of the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic. Mr. Stephens asked leave to print in the Record some remarks "on the political questions "which have been agitated in congress during the present session," and the request was granted without objection.

The judicial expenses bill was passed in the house on the 26th ult. Messrs. Cook, Felton, Hammond, Nicholls, Persons and Stephens voted "ay;" Messrs. Smith and Blount were paired. The marshals' bill was passed on the following day by a party vote, but Mr. Nicholls declined to vote for it because it did not provide for the repeal of the deputy marshals' election laws. The committee on naval affairs reported favorably the senate bill for the relief of William N. King, jr., and it was passed.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Stephens asked unanimous consent to present and have put upon its passage the following joint resolution:

> That the secretary of war, in concluding a settlement with the state of Georgia under the authority of the act of March 3, 1877, on account of purchases made for the Western and Atlantic railroad, be authorized at his discretion, in view of the rights and equities of the parties, to allow said state credit for any services of transportation, the payment or credit of which was illegally withheld or contrary to the stipulations of the executive orders under which purchases were made for said railroad by the state; and that the time of adjustment of said account under the act of March 3, 1877, is extended for a period of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, during which the provisions of said act shall remain in force.

Objection was however made to its consideration. In the senate a vote was taken on Senator Vest's resolution in favor of the remonetization of silver, and both of the Georgia senators are recorded as paired—Mr. Hill with Mr. Dawes, and General Gordon with Mr. Anthony. It was finally referred to the committee on finance.

In the house on Monday last the marshals' bill under the veto was again voted on—yeas, 85; nays, 63. Messrs. Cook, Felton, Hammond, Persons and Stephens voted "ay"; Messrs. Blount, Nicholls, Smith and Speer did not vote. A statement from the attorney-general was read, showing that at the last congressional elections in Georgia two deputy marshals were appointed for Rome, and thirty-four for Savannah. On motion of Mr. Covert the rules were suspended and the McKenzie quinine bill was put upon its passage. Messrs. Cook, Felton, Hammond, Nicholls, Persons, Smith and Stephens voted for it; Messrs. Blount and Speer were not present.

This brings us to Tuesday, or the last day of the session. Senator Harris took charge of the quinine bill, and after a brief struggle with Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the bill was passed. The yeas and nays were last called in the house on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Mississippi river bill. The last hours in either house were uninteresting, and brought out no Georgia business.

A word in conclusion, relative to the work of the session: 727 bills and 40 joint resolutions were introduced in the senate, of which 29 bills and 6 joint resolutions became laws. In the house 2,295 bills and 119 joint resolutions were presented, of which numbers 36 bills and 15 joint resolutions became laws. The only Georgia bill or resolution that was perfected was the one that Mr. Hill called up at the heel of the session, to restore young King to his place in the Annapolis naval school.

Postmaster-General Key and State Sovereignty.

The latest contributor to the current literature of state rights is Postmaster-General Key, who has found leisure, in the midst of his arduous labors, to write a private letter to a friend in Tennessee in which he touches upon the much-discussed question. This portion of the letter the friend has seen proper to make public, but Judge Key's views betray such ignorance of our political system and are so lamentably superficial that it is impossible to believe he intended them for the public eye. The extract from the letter of the postmaster-general is as follows:

> The northern people believe they were successful in our late contest. They assert that this contest was in favor of the union and that the national government is the paramount authority and represents and embodies the elements of national sovereignty, and that the authority of the states is subordinate thereto. As long as slavery existed there was good reason why the slave states should adhere to the doctrine of state rights. They had a domestic institution which did not belong to all the states, and which largely had to depend on state authority and power to maintain it. But now that institution is gone, and I know of no special prerogatives or institutions belonging to us, or requiring our support, that do not belong to all the states alike. A great mistake in the south is the idea some of our people have that the federal government is the enemy of the states, and consequently their passions and prejudices are often excited against it. When you look around you can find no just reason for this. The benefits conferred upon our people by the federal government are not considered and appreciated as they should be. Look at the postal system, and the expenditures for river improvements, and public buildings, etc. All this costs in our state, at least, more than the revenues raised in Tennessee by the federal government.

This is really amazing. The doctrine of state sovereignty, which, from the foundation of the government to the present time, has been held and maintained by a large majority of the American people, had no more to do with the institution of slavery—had no more connection with that institution—than with the witch-hangings of Salem. It is one of the fundamental doctrines of the republic and it was held to be orthodox when slavery was as popular an institution at the north as it afterwards became at the south. So far from being a sectional doctrine it is the one question in American politics that has invariably counted a majority of the people in its favor. The sole connection of the theory with slavery was casual and hapless. When the abolitionists appeared upon the scene with their "higher law" doctrines and avowed their purpose of nullifying, not the laws under the constitution, but the constitution itself, the extreme state rights men met them with the counter-threat of secession. Democratic folly, the most utter and amazing, gave the abolitionists the opportunity of enforcing their "higher "law" dogmas, and the south promptly made good the threat of secession. While the south was not responsible for slavery, the institution came to represent her capital—her wealth—and although the defense of that wealth suggested the extremity of secession, certainly the doctrine of state rights is as old as the colonies themselves.

Judge Key is right in supposing that the south has no sectional reasons for adhering to the doctrine of state rights. As we have endeavored to point out in these columns, the question is not at all sectional. The south is no more interested in the matter than the north, the east, or the west; but precisely the same motives that governed her when the institution of slavery existed—precisely the same motives that induced Massachusetts to oppose the enforcement of the fugitive slave law—prompt the south to set her face against the encroachments of the consolidationists and to declare herself in favor of the rights of the states under the constitution. The postmaster-general, we are fain to believe, mistakes the drift of public opinion at the north. We do not believe that the people of what are known as the loyal states fought to destroy their own rights, and we shall not believe it until they so pronounce at the polls.

We alluded yesterday to the remarkable attempts of the Chicago editors to confuse themselves and their readers in regard to the matter, and we might very well have abbreviated our remarks by merely calling the attention of these puzzled journalists to the motto of their own states: "State sovereignty—national union." This is argument and illustration in a nutshell—a compact statement of the fact that the people of Illinois, as a community, have rights and interests under the constitution with which no other state or combination of states has any business to interfere; with which, indeed, all the other states of the national union have severally and jointly pledged themselves not to interfere.

Recurring to the letter of Judge Key, we beg to assure him that there is not an intelligent person in the south who entertains the idea that the federal government is the enemy of the states—and consequently there cannot by any possibility be any prejudice against it. There is considerable prejudice, to be sure, against the republican party, but no intelligent person in the south makes the ridiculous mistake of confusing the republican party with the federal government, or of supposing that the system is responsible for the maladministration, the corruption and the frauds of that organization. Judge Key not only gives his fellow-citizens of the south too little credit for intelligence, but he makes apparent the painful fact that one may occupy the position of cabinet officer and still be ignorant of a doctrine that has been discussed by the brightest minds since the foundation of the republic, and that has never been defeated in an issue before the people.

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FOSTER, of Ohio, is finicky. He wants his front name spelled Charlie and not Charley. This should have been obvious to his friends long ago. Charley is flat and stale, but Charlie—why the termination "lie" is suggestive of Foster's political creed.

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OLD man Borie, we regret to learn, is not a diplomat. He set out to convince Grant that he ought not to become a candidate again. But, before the perspiration of his hasty return gets dry, he confesses that he never said a word to Grant on the subject. There is a suspicion abroad that the venerable Mr. Borie returned with the air of a man who has just closed a successful spree.

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THE significance of the statement that the Hon. Zachary Chandler has declared for Grant is owing to the fact that Zachary has absolute control of Mr. Hayes. This obviation—if we may be allowed, etc.—will develop with the developing seasons.

◆

SOME of the organs affect to believe that John Sherman begun his crusade in the south too early. These persons are either the enemies of this fine Italian politician or they are totally unacquainted with his methods. By keeping their eyes strained in the direction of this section, they will shortly perceive that Mrs. Jenks's John knows all about the necessities of southern republicanism.

◆

WE would respectfully but earnestly inquire of the Athens Watchman if it isn't too early to open the campaign? Mr. Speer has some time to serve yet, and it is not too much to hope that by the time he begins to develop symptoms of a desire for re-election he will have become an organized democrat of the severest stripe; as unqualifiedly in favor of strict party discipline as Mr. Stephens.

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THEY say Mr. Hayes is mad because the Potter committee laid bare the facts concerning his fraudulent title to the office he now holds. If Mr. Hayes is vexed with the democrats, how angry must he be with the people who refused to elect him.

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IT is understood that Eli Perkins desires to succeed the late Prince Imperial as the leader of the Bonapartists.

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YESTERDAY was Black Friday.

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THE New York Tribune says that congress has adjourned, but a smell still lingers. This is one of the most humiliating facts of the session. In spite of everything the democratic sanitarians could do—in spite of the liberal use of disinfectants—the rotten carcass of republicanism would stink, and the more the democrats attempted to purify the atmosphere the worse the carcass stunk. Altogether it is the worse case of unmitigated stink that ever affected the country.

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MISS LILY DUER probably composes her sweet stories for the Philadelphia Times with an emotional revolver by her side.

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THE New York Times is incautious enough to defend its party leaders from charges of corruption. This is natural perhaps, but not at all necessary. We do not need to be told that the genial gentlemen who conduct the Times do not sympathize with the baser instincts which have given such unhappy distinction to the "honorable "bilks" who manage the affairs of the republican organization. If the editor of the Times will refer to his files he will discover that he has already, through the medium of honest confession and no less honest criticism, absolved himself from the suspicion of sympathy with the Grants, the Belknaps and the Robesons of his party.

◆

THE Hon. Gummy Blare lifts himself above the silence that has been his escort for six weeks past, and asserts in the most violent manner that the democrats in congress are unfit to lead the party. As the Hon. Gummy is out of a job at present perhaps he could be prevailed upon to sail in and lead the democratic party. In this connection, we feel authorized to offer the Hon. Gum. seven dollars a month and the range of eleven soup-houses if he will take charge at once and defeat Z. Chandler and his myrmidons.

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CONKLING affects to be afraid of the confederate hip-pocket, but it is the southern brogan that arouses his fears.

THE quinine professors of Philadelphia say they will be compelled to stop the manufacture of quinine. They have fattened for so long upon the blood-tax that has just been repealed, that they can well afford to retire from business altogether.

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MURDERERS who desire to escape should entice their victims to New York.

THE wickedest of the irresponsible paragraphers alludes to David Davis as the anti-malarial candidate.

THE New York Tribune admits, after a short tussle with its conscience, that the south has emerged from the extra session solid.

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IN GENERAL.

—A New York fashion writer has invented the modest term, "invisible garments."

—Brass passes for gold in Africa, and, by the way, it does here too.—Buffalo Express.

—A $650,000 produce exchange is to be erected forthwith in New York.

—The girl with a new Saratoga trunk feels as proud as a new L.L. D.

—Sarah Bernhardt can't become thinner than Aleck Stephens without going below the bone.

—Menus engraved on silver, with the portraits of the guests neatly attached, is the latest Parisian fancy.

"I press my suit," the young man cried,
In tones too soft to tell;
And she pressed his suit with her curly head,
As she laid it on his coat lapel.—Steubenville Herald.

—Mrs. Langtry's lastest success was achieved in dancing in a Scotch reel at a fancy ball. Her manner is described as charming in its grace and refinement.

—A young brother of Miss Mary Anderson made his first appearance on the stage at the Leland opera house, in Albany, on June 20, acting "Stephen" in the Hunchback. The debut was quite successful.

—Hayti is a splendid country to keep away from about this time. Yellow fever is raging in epidemic form, and the dispatches now announce a sporadic revolution of an intense type.

—Mme. Christine Nilsson received 200 guineas at the end of each performance at Her Majesty's, while Patti is given twice that amount by a Madrid impressario, who has engaged her for thirty representations.

—George W. Frost, of New Hampshire, while bathing at Long Island, was sunstruck in the water and he died soon after being laid out upon the bank—a most peculiar case, physicians say.

—The coinage for all the United States mints for the last year was: Gold, $49,986,912, of which $37,234,340 was in double eagles; silver, $27,227,432.50, all but $432 50 of which was standard silver dollars; minor coinage, $97,798; total, $68,312,142.50.

—Senator Sharon is making great preparations for a reception which he will give to General Grant (probably at Belmont, the old Ralston seat). The reception is expected to be a grand social affair. The rabble will not be admitted.

—Full soon to the sea
The maiden will go
With the high-dressed he
Who's known as her beau.
—Sweet Singer.

—The cost of the late Durham strike in England is estimated at $3,200,000; nearly half is borne by the men. Without reckoning interest, it is computed that it will take nine and a quarter years to make up the sum lost.

—The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening predicts an excellent peach crop this year on the peninsula. Its estimate of the shipments is 3,697,000 crates. The total yield it thinks will be between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 baskets.

—The hope is expressed by the Boston Globe that, if Weston comes over to this country, he "will be accompanied by a man who will hold the combination of the pedestrian's jaw, and who will be sworn not to give it away on any account, or for any consideration."

—The fact that Sarah Bernhardt is a mother without being a wife does not seem to disturb the highest London society, of which she is now the lioness.—Boston Herald. The more odious and common vice in France is being a wife without being a mother. But it has not seemed so in England till now.—Chicago Tribune.

—Americans are to be excluded from the annual Henly regatta in England after this. The reason for this is that all Americans are plebians; that there is really no gentry in the United States. The fact that the Americans usually carry off all the honors at the regatta has not, of course, had anything to do with the decision.—Peck's Milwaukee Sun.

—Col. W. H. Roberts, Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times, has received from his old friend, Mr. Hayes, a fat appointment. He has been commissioned to codify the army regulations, and for the work receives the pay of a colonel in the army. It will be remembered that "Col." Roberts was quite intimate with Hayes before the latter was counted in.

—The Parisian says: "M. Gambetta will begin his official receptions in July. The saloons and galleries of the Palais-Bourbon have been entirely restored, and a small theatre is now being constructed. A grand concert is being organized for the first reception, at which specimens of the music of the French school at its different epochs will be executed by the elite of the operatic stage. Who will do the honors of M. Gambetta's saloon?"

—The official report on the sanitary condition of the Russian army of the Caucasus for 1878 shows that there were about 200,000 men in that army; and that there were altogether 500,000 cases of illness reported in military and private hospitals. This shows that each soldier of the army of the Caucasus was on the sick list about three times during the year. There were about 20,000 deaths, or 100 deaths to each 1,000 men. The principal disease was typhoid fever, which caused over 50,000 cases of prostration and nearly 12,000 deaths.

—The list of recipients of the D. C. L. at Oxford this year is a long and varied one. They are the crown prince of Sweden and Norway, Lord Dufferin, the bishop of Durham, Sir Arthur Gordon, Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the admiralty; Mr. W. E Forster, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. W. F. Skene, Mr. Ruskin, the Rev. F. Field and M. Ivan Tourgueneff. The bishop of Durham, Lord Dufferin and Mr. Smith received the largest share of applause, but in the case of the last named the applause may not have been altogether genuine. Mr. Smith is "the ruler of the Queen's navee."

—Big snakes, graveyard serpents, from the summer sensations of the Ashford, Conn., ruralists, and stories of reptiles from six to ten feet long are numerous. The sexton of a cemetery in the south part of the town, where snakes abound, tells how, when he was digging a grave recently, he broke into an old coffin and discovered a snake at least eighteen inches in circumference. His theory is that it found its way into the coffin and had grown so fast and become so large that it was unable to get out by the way it went in, and thus became a prisoner for life.

The Legislature.

Albany News.

The extra session will probably be a lengthy one.

Dawson Journal.

If the assembled wisdom can devise a feasible and enforceable dog law we are in favor of it.

Eastman Times.

We presume the legislators are fully equipped with "public opinion" and the sentiment of their constituents and will do their duty in full view of their responsibility.

"H. G. W." in Augusta Chronicle.

I notice a rumor that the governor and Mr. Hill have buried the hatchet, and that they will both be satisfied with the adoption of the minority report. I have seen nothing to indicate that this statement is true. It may be, or it may not. It is pretty certain, however, that the members of the legislature will not be influenced by any outside treaty or understanding, but will consider the case upon its merits.

Savannah News.

The dog law, as it is called, is a measure of public necessity, which should no longer be postponed in deference to the opinions of the owners of the thousands of worthless dogs by which the country is infested, and whose depredations are destructive to sheep husbandry, one of the most profitable and important industries of the country. If the legislature would encourage wool-growing in Georgia it must discourage the unlimited increase of dogs. To do this it should lose no time in devising some proper measure imposing a tax on dogs and making the owners of sheep-killing dogs responsible for their depredations on sheep herds.

Columbus Enquirer.

One of the laws our legislature should carefully consider is that which virtually abolishes capital punishment in this state. Jurors are now allowed to recommend those convicted of murder to mercy, and that fixes the punishment to imprisonment for life. Human beings are tender-hearted when the wrong time comes, and when the necessity arises for the sternest demands of justice, when a life should be forfeited for crime committed, then arises this mock and hurtful sentimentality, and law is defeated. Some are so foolish as to contend that the punishment of life-long imprisonment is worse than the sentence of death. Let the condemned be the judges and ninety-nine out of the hundred will choose existence on any terms. Mercy can be strained to the point of injustice, and it will be so as long as the power alluded to is attached to the twelve men who are to be the arbiters of a fate. Imprisonment for life will never deter men from criminal actions so thoroughly and effectually as the dread of death on the gallows. The penalty for murder now in Georgia for those of means or respectable connexions is virtually to serve as overseer on a plantation a few years and then be pardoned. Ought this to be? Ought not the life of the person found guilty of murder to be put to an end by lawful process?

Down on the Darky.

Plymouth county (Ia.) Sentinel, rep.

While the amiable idiocy that prevailed in congress during the reconstruction days was at its height, the nigger was enfranchised.

He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make-up.

It was given him on the school-girl notion that affection for the party that gave him his freedom would make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less serviceable to the republican party as a voter than he was as a slave.

He needs too much coddling—too much protection.

He can only vote the republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of republican bayonets.

There is no grit in him.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen raw Irishmen than in a thousand well-fed niggers.

There is not an ounce of stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger the less strength.

As a slave, the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armory of party weapons; as a freeman, there is no romance in him—cowardice is not romantic.

All over the south he is throwing his ballot for rebels and traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When the stalwarts get into power in 1880, he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right.

The free nigger is a fraud.

Mr. Hayes Self-Condemned.

New York Sun.

All the arguments adduced by Mr. Hayes, in his latest veto message, as to the importance of maintaining United States marshals, simply go to his own condemnation.

He makes a learned citation of the early laws of the United States conferring certain authority upon marshals; and he proceeds to show how necessary to the maintenance of the government the existence of these officers is.

Very well. Congress concurs in all this, and is anxious to have marshals possessed of all the powers they formerly exercised, and makes an ample provision for their support.

But there are certain powers conferred upon marshals by modern legislation which, in the opinion of congress, are dangerous to free and independent suffrage. Accordingly, congress refuses to pay for the exercise of these dangerous powers.

What does Mr. Hayes say to this? He says unless the marshals shall be allowed to exercise these dangerous powers he will deprive them of the bread and butter congress has voted them.

Who starves the marshals?
Mr. Hayes.
Who nullifies an act of congress?
Mr. Hayes.
Who blocks the wheels of government?
Mr. Hayes.

Skinning Government Employes.

Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Post.

At a secret meeting here by some of the most prominent of the republican leaders, for the purpose of discussing the situation in Ohio, it was resolved that $100,000 should be raised for the campaign in Ohio by assessing the employes of the government. It was also agreed that, in view of the fact that the democrats in congress were pressing a bill in the house making it a penal offense to raise funds in this manner, the assessments and collections should be made at once. Already has this work been inaugurated. The treasury alone is expected to yield $25,000.

The Coming Man.

Washington correspondent Augusta Chronicle.

Although Hon. N. J. Hammond, has purposely kept in the back-ground, I know for certain that he has been wisely learning the rules of the house, studying its system and temper, and gathering strength for a display at the proper time, of his singularly acute and masterly intellectual powers. He has exerted a silent force upon many minds, and I have heard quite a number of the more prominent members declare that he was the coming man in the Georgia delegation, to stand alongside the great commoner himself.

The Democratic Victory.

New Haven Register.

The interference of troops at the polls, the test oath and partisan juries which the democrats set out to abolish at this session are done away with. [illegible] supervisors and deputy marshals have had their teeth drawn, so that they cannot afford to interfere with the [illegible] the necessary appropriations have been passed. The democrats have therefore substantially gained all that they aimed at. The only republican victory was achieved by Zach. Chandler. He wolloped Jeff. Davis twice.

The Doctor is a Frugal Man.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

If Mizzer Chan'ler throws out his $100,000 of good money to go to the support of deputy marshals for electioneering for the republican ticket, it is likely that he will have a string tied to it. Mizzer C. is generally known as a frugal man in the use of his money. He is reported to have squandered a trifle for Hayes at a critical time in the latter's history, but most of it came back to him in the course of time. His weakness for spending money usually takes the direction of 'Gene Hale's children.

Not the Thing.

Cartersville Express.

A Washington telegram to the Savannah News, states "on good authority that Stephens and Hill since their reconciliation will unite on Dr. Felton for governor, and try to secure his "nomination." We are glad that the distinguished Georgians are "reconciled," but Dr. Felton for governor is not the thing. He don't want to assume a position that will extend the strife that has so afflicted his own section. 'Twould be better to help Mr. Akerman organize a republican party in Georgia, than to make an "independent" issue throughout the state.

Punishing a Prince.

Philadelphia Press.

The future king of Italy, Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples, got into a passion the other day with a playmate, daughter of his mother's maid of honor, the Marchesa Montreno, and cried: "If I were king I'd have your head cut off." King Humbert sentenced him to eight days' confinement to his room and deprivation of one favorite dish at each meal, and further, ordered no military honors to be paid to him during another period of similar duration.

Our Southern Girls.

Houston Telegram.

Recently a Georgia girl, Miss Leila Noble, of Rome, went down into a Cornish mine three thousand feet, fifteen hundred of which was by ladder. She came up again hand-over-hand, and won the admiration of the miners. Our southern girls are equal to any situation, either above or under ground, in the kitchen, parlor or deep down in a Cornish mine. God bless 'em.

News from Washington.

Washington Republican, rabid rep.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has, it seems, been playing the game of Christian statesman with a persistent fineness, so to speak, that has disgusted some of his Bourbon constituents. In short, he has attended a "nigger" Sunday-school picnic. His renomination is accordingly jeopardized.

Relief for Mr. Hayes.

Washington Post.

The adjournment of congress lifts a heavy weight from the long-depressed spirits of Mr. Hayes. A man in the possession of stolen goods can never feel quite at his ease while the agents of the owners are around in large numbers.

Quite Glory Enough.

Boston Post.

The Zulus probably think that to have terminated the Napoleonic dynasty for France was glory enough and they are now ready to make peace with England.

Mr. Hayes Warned.

Washington Post.

An extra session in September, Mr. Hayes, is not likely to be a whit more palatable to the public than a second one in July would have been. You will have to back down again.

Mr. Tilden and the South.

Montgomery Advertiser.

So far as Alabama and the southern states generally are concerned Mr. Tilden, if nominated, will receive their hearty support.

Presidential Tears Again.

Washington Post.

Mr Hayes is scarcely less lachrymose over the poor, feeless deputy marshals than he was on the night after Mr. Tilden's election in 1876.

Certainly Not.

Washington Republican.

There is no law to prohibit the marshals, clerks, and other officials of the United States courts from working for nothing if they chose to do so.

Hopeful Texas.

Houston Telegram.

The young democracy of Texas will follow no lead but that of progress, and its future nominees will not murder the schools of the state.

Zach. at the Close.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is quite evident that Zach. Chandler wound up the session with a real old Appollinaris-water spree.

Macon's Candidates.

Gainesville Eagle.

Macon will only put forth three candidates for governor, Bacon, Hardeman and Blount.

Congratulations, but No Shakes.

New Haven Register.

We congratulate THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION on free quinine; don't shake.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. M. Goodrich and J. H. Schroter, under the firm name of Goodrich & Schroter, has been dissolved, and the business of Slating and Roofing, as well as all other matters pertaining to the business will be continued in future by ELLIS DAVIS & CO.
0) july5 d3t

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, July 3, 1879.—Wm. H. Venable, administrator on the estate of Wm. R. Venable, late of said county, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land belonging to said estate for distribution.
All persons concerned are, therefore, notified, to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in August next (1879), else leave to sell will be granted.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary Fulton county.
00 july5 w4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 3, 1879—Mrs. T. L. Pounds, administratrix of the estate of John G. Pounds, deceased, late of said county, represents that she has fully discharged her said trust, and applies for letters of dismission.
All persons concerned are, therefore, notified, to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary, Fulton county.
00 july5 w1am3m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, July 3d, 1879.—E. Fechter, administrator of the estate of Dionis Fechter, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust, and applies for letters of dismission:
All persons concerned are, therefore, notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary Fulton county.
00 july5 w1am4m

TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!

A LARGE LOT OF FRESH TURNIP SEED just received and for sale cheap, at wholesale and retail, by HARWELL & SMITH,
Dealers in Engines, Machinery, Seeds, etc.,
74 july4 d3t 65 South Broad street.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. Ordinary's Office, July 2, 1879.—Mrs. Ann S. Owens has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 21st day of July, 1879, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary F. C.
30 july3 w2t

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."
"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."
"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."
"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."
"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."
"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."
"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."
"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."
"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."
Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.
For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta, Ga.
362 jan21 d1y tu thur sat &wly nxr mat

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
32 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

STONEWALL JACKSON
Female Institute,
ABINGDON, VA.

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THIS INSTITUTION has almost doubled in the last two years. There will be no charge for tuition in the regular course to boarding pupils entering at the beginning of the next session.
Refer to Messrs. W. M. Lowry, W. A. Moore, Z. A. Rice, of Atlanta, patrons of the Institute.
For Catalogues apply to THOS. D. DAVIDSON, President.
000 july2 d3t &wky3t

J. F. CUMMINGS & CO..
Produce and Cotton Exchange.

RULES FOR TRADING.

AT THE LATEST QUOTATIONS POSTED on our Bulletin you can buy or sell from,
500 to 5,000 bus. of Grain for any future month.
25 to 250 barrels of Pork.
25 to 250 tierces of Lard.
1000 to 5,000 pounds C. R. Sides.
Delivered in Chicago on maturity of contract, unless closed in the meantime, by purchase or sale for same delivery, which can be done at any time, at the latest quotations posted on our Bulletin, and when that is done, settlements will be made and differences paid at once.

COTTON.

Trades can be made on Cotton based on New York quotations, as posted on Bulletin, either to purchase or sell same. Limit 25 to 100 bales, deliverable in New York, and trades may be closed at any subsequent quotations, if done within twenty minutes after quotations, but no trade received or closed later than twenty minutes after posting.
Margins required, on Grain, 2 cents per bushel.
" Pork, 20 " " barrel.
" Lard, 40 " " tierce.
" C. R. Sides ½ ct. per pound.
" Cotton, $2.50 per bale, (when traded for the day $1.00 margin.)

COMMISSIONS.

Grain ¼ cents per bu. when trade is closed day trade is made.
Pork, 5 cents per barrel, when trade is closed day trade is made.
Lard, 10 cents per tierce, when trade is closed day trade is made.
C. R. Sides ½ of 1 per cent, when trade is closed day trade is made.
Cotton, 10 cents per bale, when trade is closed day trade is made.
Double above commissions charged when trade is carried longer than the day. All trades carried till margin exhausted, unless closed sooner at option of party making trade, and all trades closed without notice when margin is exhausted.
Additional margins may be deposited any time before original margins exhausted, but not afterward. All trades made through us, the property will be received and delivered at points of delivery on maturity of contract, if desired. Five days notice given and required.
The above Rules apply only to trades made on Bulletin Quotations.
When parties desire to make trades for larger amounts, we will place their trades in Chicago and New York, on the market, at the time our telegram is received in Chicago or New York.
Any change in these Rules will be posted on our daily Bulletin. J. F. CUMMINGS & CO.
181 june13 d1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.
NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
{Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.} IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.
NO. 2424.
120 may8 d2m

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE.

INCREASING SALES AND FLATTERING reports justify us in believing that this Remedy is a Specific for NEURALGIA AND NERVOUS HEADACHE. It is prepared expressly for this purpose and does not cure everything. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine, Arsenic or Belladonna. Physicians can see the Formula.
For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.
500 july1 d4m

NOTICE.

I HAVE REMOVED TO MY NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL Brick Market on the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, where I am permanently settled, being in my own house, and having no rent to pay, I can, consequently afford to sell first-class Meats cheaper than almost any other man in my line of business in the city. I confine myself strictly to first-class Meats, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Corn-Beef, and also a variety of Sausage—Pork, Bologna, etc. I have just received one of Stevens' fine large Patent Cooling Rooms, where my Meats are kept pure, sweet and delicious on ice all the time. I guarantee no stale Meats to leave my house. I shall take pleasure in saving my customers Meats over from Saturday and delivering them on Sunday just as they will have them, for Breakfast, Dinner or Supper. I shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all. Remember, I am prepared to supply my customers with any cut of Meat they wish at any time, and at all times, from 4 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night, and also on Saturday until 11 o'clock at night. Thanking my friends and patrons for their kindness and patronage while on Whitehall street, and hope they will still extend the same to my shop, corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets,
I am most truly yours,
202 june14 dtf J. R. [illegible]

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

NOTICE.
A Floyd County Plantation for Sale.

I NOW OFFER MY VALUABLE PLANTATION in Floyd county, Georgia, for sale. Said place is located in Horse-shoe bend of the Coosa River, sixteen miles from the city of Rome; the plantation contains about twenty-one hundred and fifty (2150) acres of land, nearly or quite a thousand of which are [illegible] cultivation [illegible] the Coosa River will enclose the entire place; it has a fine Boat Landing for Shipping Produce, and Boats pass up and down said River several times a week. It is one of the finest and most valuable Plantations in Georgia. If you wish to buy, go and see it. I refer to Mr. C. P. Morton, who now resides on the place, and get him to show it. Or confer with me in person or by letter at Greensboro, Georgia. THOMAS N. POULLAIN, Greensboro, Ga.
302 june19 d3m

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.

THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to ROBT. W. ROBERTSON, Augusta, Ga.
413 apr22 d3m tues thu sat

FOR RENT OR SALE.
The Leyden Warehouse,

WITH ROCK WALLS AND GRAVEL ROOF. 215 feet front on Western and Atlantic Railroad and 150 feet front on Bartow street. Apply to L. J. HILL, Vice-President Gate City National Bank.
203 june14 d1m

HOTELS.

NEW YORK BOARD.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT MRS. MOORE'S, 101 Waverly Place; overlooking Washington Square and near New York Hotel. Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per day. Reference in Atlanta—Chas. E. Boynton, Sidney Root. 580 may28 d3m

NATIONAL HOTEL, Dalton, Georgia.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia. Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.
0 0 apr23 dtf

PIEDMONT HOUSE, SPARTANBURG, S. C.
L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager.
Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial. 331 apr19 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The tables will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from which quarter they may. jan4-dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS.
January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, and the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY, LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18-d3m

LAW CARDS.

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENSBORO, GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10,1878 d1y

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july28 d1yr

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF
The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) to now supply the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling you to hold instant personal speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggist, call a carriage, or communicate with your physician [illegible]
Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be sent for at any time, day or night, to perform any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents.
Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.
Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.
Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both to subscribers and others, in the most expeditious manner, written on blanks furnished for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $6.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease for less than a year. There is no other charge. [illegible]
The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.
JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. may2 dt

INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL
EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

	TONS.		TONS.
City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shop, etc. For rates of passage and other information, apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
88 apr12 [illegible]

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address
DR. JAQUES,
130 West Sixth St., [illegible]

INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion. No advertisement [illegible] cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—I WILL RENT MY FURNISHED [illegible] for the summer months. It contains Parlor, free Bed Chambers, Dining Room, Servants' Room and Kitchen. J. M. Holbrook, [illegible] Whitehall street. july5 d1t

FOUND.

FOUND—AT WEST END, BY MY COACHMAN on the 1st instant, a small Pocket-Book containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by calling on me and paying for this advertisement. B. J. Wilson. july5 d1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SUPPLY OF FINE [illegible] and Whippoorwill Peas for sale at the Phoenix Store on Decatur street. Elam Johnson is the proprietor and a real good man he is, too. 586 june24 d1t

BOARDING.

A NEW RESTAURANT—JOHN W. ROSSER & Jack Smith will open on Tuesday, 1st day of July, a first-class Restaurant at No. 23 Marietta street, [illegible] will guarantee satisfaction. 451 june29 d1w

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD BUSINESS for cash, not requiring large capital. Address G., Constitution office. 20 july2 d3t

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State Agencies. Salary and expenses paid. References required. Triumph M'f'g Co., 116 Monroe street, Chicago. [436 june28-d2t]

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO BEAR IN MIND that M. Wiseberg, No. 31 Peachtree street, sells the cheapest and best made Sun Bonnets in the city. Children's Lawn Bonnets a specialty. 500 july2 d3t

EDUCATIONAL.

The 42d Annual Session of
Wesleyan Female College
MACON, GA.,
WILL BEGIN ON
WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER,

WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.
The very best advantages in Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.
Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.
Expenses payable one half in September, balance in February.
Board and Regular Tuition in two Lower Classes [illegible]
Board and Regular Tuition in three Higher Classes [illegible]
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in two Lower Classes [illegible]
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in three higher Classes [illegible]
Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.
No credit except on good bankable paper.
Send for Catalogue to W. C. BASS, President, or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
495 july1 d3m

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For information address the Principals. Mrs. MARY J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND.
338 june22 d52t

Augusta Female Seminary,
Staunton, Virginia.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE SESSION OF 1879-'80 WILL OPEN THE First Wednesday in September, and close the third Wednesday in June following.
TERMS, (for session of forty weeks, payable one-half on entering and the balance in February) [illegible]
For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues. 342 june22-d2m.

Virginia Military Institute
LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE WISHING TO ENTER AS CADETS in this well known State Institution should apply without delay. Full discipline and instruction provided for during the summer months. FRANCIS H. SMITH.
677 june1 d6 sun wed fr

WATER-CURE.

Atlanta Health Institute
MOVEMENT
ELECTRICAL & WATER-CURE.
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician, Mrs. M. H. ROBERTSON, M. D., Lady Physician and Matron.
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Asst. Phys. and Manager.
THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE SOUTH [illegible]
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., or Mrs. M. H. ROBERTSON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
371 feb19 d6m wed fr sun

Fresh Turnip Seed.

CROP OF 1879.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY.
Early Red Top Flat,
Early White Flat Dutch,
Large White Globe,
Amber Globe,
Seven Top,
Improved Yellow Ruta Baga.

ALL CROP OF 1879,
And are true to name.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.

GENUINE NORTH CAROLINA
BUNCOMBE
Cabbage Seed.
We have a fresh supply.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.
296 june19 d4m

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. [illegible] Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. [illegible] Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.
In Freight Service this line has connection via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to [illegible] Darien, all the points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also [illegible] to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; [illegible] Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co's R. R. [illegible] Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and [illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
53 Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

feb13d1ythur sat ues & wly fol read mat

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. CASE'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. M. W. CASE—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been using your Liver Remedy in my family for some time past, and I find it an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the liver and stomach, and would not be without it. I cannot recommend it too highly.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. SIPE, Washington, D. C.

ATKINS HOUSE, Jacksonville, Florida.
DR. M. W. CASE,

Sir—I am pleased to bear testimony to the great merit of your **Liver Remedy** as a **CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.** For a number of years I could not eat a full meal that would not be thrown off my stomach undigested. I suffered all the horrors that can be imagined with sick-headache and colic. Four months ago your Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier was recommended to me. It was the first medicine that gave me relief. I have taken six large bottles of the Remedy, and have no more trouble with the DYSPEPSIA or any of its attendant symptoms.

MRS. ELEANOR PRATT.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA
and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*

GENERAL, LOCAL AND CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.
HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents.
Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, *half pint*, 75c.;
Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, *prepaid*.
Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

june6 d&w til aug 17nex at

DYSPEPSIN,
THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
428 june26 d6m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF J. M. B. CARLTON & SON is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. B. CARLTON & SON.

51 july3 d3t

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A Walker county cat feeds her kittens on black-snakes.

—The genuine potato bug has appeared in Wilkes county.

—The Oglethorpe Echo refused to succumb to the fourth.

—The streams in Oglethorpe and Wilkes counties are going dry.

—There are a good many sufferers from the drought in Georgia.

—Willis King claims to have counted seventeen millions of colored people yesterday.

—The hunt for confederate gold in Wilkes county has somewhat cooled its energy.

—The dark corner of Elbert county makes the finest brand of rye whisky known to the trade.

—There wasn't a dry feather on the colored excursionists that arrived in Atlanta yesterday.

—The dwelling house of Mr. George Swaun, of Early county, was destroyed by fire recently.

—The Gainesville Eagle says that Miss Carrie Scott has just completed a quilt containing 4,024 pieces.

—On many plantations in Oglethorpe county cotton is in bloom although it is not more than six inches high.

—Mr. T. J. Perry has associated himself with the Cuthbert True Southron, and that sprightly journal will shortly be enlarged.

—A little child of Mr. Charles Browning, of Montgomery county, was bitten by a rattlesnake recently. The child was doing well at last accounts.

—The Cumming Clarion explains the cruel treatment of Mr. Bolton, the lunatic, by stating that he was exceedingly dangerous, and pointedly adds that if the negro who conveyed the unfortunate man to the asylum, was cruel in his treatment, it was the duty of the superintendent, Dr. Powell, to have him arrested.

—Good, gracious! we forgot to haul up the flag of our union over THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday. The very thought of this omission makes us feel like we had shaken the gory hand of treason. But our northern brethren must forgive us. It is impossible for a man to adore the old flag and eat a half-ripe Florida watermelon in the same breath.

—Barnesville Gazette: The literary address of Mr. F. H. Richardson was well received by the audience, as the frequent applause demonstrated. Choosing "Intellectual Culture" as his theme, he held a crowded house for more than a half hour with marked attention. For beauty of expression and richness of thought, occasionally spiced with brilliance and eloquence, the effort was difficult to surpass. Our limited space forbids a synopsis or further notice of the effort of which Mr. Richardson may justly be proud.

—Carroll County Times: Colonel Harris, solicitor of this circuit, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, says that there is less crime in this county than any in the circuit, and that the people in this county are the most peaceful, law-abiding and moral that he knows of. This but confirms what we have often stated before on this subject. With her fresh and virgin soil, pure water and good health and law-abiding citizenship, Carroll county is bound to take a prominent position in the state, as one of the foremost counties in it, as a desirable place to live.

—The True Southron says that two years ago a swarm of bees settled on one of the large columns on the front veranda of the Presbyterian church, of Cuthbert, and entered the column and boxing through small knot holes. Recently several colored persons met and raised the boxing sufficiently to take out the column, which was full of nice rich honey, estimated at about 150 pounds. The boxing cannot be removed easily, consequently the honey in that part of the building remains to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." The bees have greatly increased, there being, from all appearances, two or more swarms.

—The Gainesville Eagle learns from a gentleman at Buford that two or three weeks since a party of masked men went to the house of Mr. James Callaway, an aged, harmless and quiet citizen, broke down the door of the dwelling, dragged him from his bed and beat him unmercifully. His wife tried to get out of the house to go to his assistance, but was threatened with the like treatment if she did not keep quiet. Mr. Callaway says he can safely swear to all the parties. There has been no proceedings in the case as yet. If the statements are true the authorities should give the matter immediate attention. The informant of the Eagle states that Mr. Callaway lived in that county.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a new monthly, born in Georgia's own classic land—the Schoolday Gleanings, published by the pupils of St. Joseph's academy, at Washington, in Wilkes county. All who chance to read its columns will agree with us that it is deserving of much praise and encouragement, not only because of its good intentions and the age and sex of its staff, but also for its intrinsic merits from the lofty, yet most simply and naturally told "Lessons from Nature," by "Ivy," to the infant, yet not tottering steps, of "Daisy" over "chalk" fields. The good sisters in charge of this new yet wonderfully promising institution—St. Joseph's academy at Washington—have a right to be proud of the competency of their pupils.

—Augusta Chronicle: James S. and Ed. B. Hook have formed a copartnership for the practice of law. They will practice in all the counties of the Augusta circuit and such other counties convenient of access as they may be able to attend. They will also practice in the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the state of Georgia. Judge Hook, the senior partner, is well known all over the state as a distinguished and successful member of the legal profession. Mr. E. B. Hook, the junior, has recently passed a most creditable examination in Richmond superior court, receiving the congratulations of the court and bar for the admirable manner in which he replied to all questions propounded. All business entrusted to the firm will receive prompt attention.

—Sandersville Herald and Georgian: We learn that Mr. Thomas Turlington, during the past week, threshed out for Mr. Wm. Martin about 800 bushels of small grain raised on his plantation. Of this amount there were 511 bushels of wheat, of his individual crop—the remainder was in oats and rye. This is the kind of farming the county needs, it is the best for the restoration and improvement of the lands, it is the best for the embarrassed finances of the country, it is incalculably best for the pecuniary interest of the farmer, and in point of ease and labor-saving there is no comparison, to the all cotton schedule. How does the raising of such a grain crop, with its abundant pasturage now opened, lessen the trouble and expense of raising stock of all kinds? Should Mr. Martin make a comparative failure in his corn and cotton crop, he already has saved a valuble crop, that is beyond the contingencies of the seasons.

—Gainesville Argus: During the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced to provide for a registration of voters in this state, and also, if we mistake not, to compel every voter to cast his ballot in the militia district, the election precinct in which he shall live. We do not see that any thing will be gained by the adoption of a registration law. It imposes an additional duty upon the citizen which he may or may not perform. It puts him to extra trouble in securing a right which ought to be as free as possible. A history of all registration laws shows that it is the solid and substantial class of citizens, those who are most interested in good government, who neglect to avail themselves of the opportunities for registration, and find themselves, when too late to remedy it, deprived of their votes at important crises; while those who vote early and often, rain or shine, never lose a ballot from neglecting the observance of the most stringent regulations. All statutes of this character have for their sole object the prevention of fraudulent voting, and in our opinion, a law requiring every citizen to have but one voting place, and that in the militia district of his residence, is more efficacious than a registration law. Let districts contain, not to exceed two or three hundred voters, and there will be no illegal votes polled. Every voter will be known to some one of the active canvassers upon each side, in every contested election, and there will be no difficulty in determining the right to vote of every one who presents himself.

—Dr. M. F. Stephenson, in Gainesville Eagle: Rabun gap is one of the most singular geological freaks of nature anywhere to be seen, and the mass of mankind are entirely ignorant of its existence. A few miles north of Clayton you reach the watershed which separates the streams which flow into the Atlantic ocean on one hand, and those which wind their way through the mountains and valleys into the Gulf of Mexico. Beyond this plateau some miles you come to Rabun gap where the Appalachian chain has been rent in twain by volcanic force, and gave passage to the Tennessee river, a tributary of the Ohio and Mississippi, nearly 3,000 miles from the gulf, whilst southward the Tallulah and Savannah rush madly down the mountain slopes for nearly 300 miles to the ocean. The gap is 2,000 feet above the sea, and the mountain peaks range from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height. Many years ago a charter was obtained for a railroad from Charleston, South Carolina, through this gap and down the Tennessee river valley to the pass of the Smoky mountains, thence to Knoxville, and Cincinnati, Ohio, but want of capital has thus far prevented its completion; only about 100 miles through the mountains to Marysville remain which would give a direct route from Charleston to the great west. Some years before the war, a farmer on the headwaters of the Tallulah built a grist and saw mill, which, for want of water power, was unprofitable, upon which he cut a canal or ditch and turned the Tennessee river into the Tallulah at a cost of less than $100. The farmers and millers on the Tennessee obtained an injunction and filled up the ditch and restored the river to its natural channel, where it continues to this day.

—Buy only the Genuine Jones Scale. Five Ton Wagon Scales; platform 14x7. Freight paid to your R. R. Address—Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

Security in Stock Speculation.

Extremely cautious people who hesitate to deal in stocks, because of a vague dread of great hazard in transactions, often lose favorable opportunities for large profits. The unprecedented success and safety of the new Mutual Capitalization System is attracting universal attention. Anybody can successfully operate by this new method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000 and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by great concentration of capital. A New England mill owner made $388.16 in a capitalization of $50. A St. Louis lady netted $868.29 from an investment of $150 during the month of May. The Stock Market just now is in a condition to realize large profits by safe and judicious investments. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad st., New York City.

JAMES' BANK.

INFORMATION FURNISHED
FREELY about all kinds of Bonds and Stocks.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold,
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INTEREST COUPONS AND RAILROAD DIVIDENDS CASHED.
A Small Interest Allowed on Long Standing Deposits.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 4, 1879.

No changes reported to-day. Banks all closed for the day.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..............par | Selling...........¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s.	99@101
Georgia 4s.	100	Atlanta City 8s.	104@106
Georgia 6s.	105@107	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 7s.	109@110	Augusta City 7s.	102@104
Ga. 7s goldL. T.	110@112	Sav. City 5s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Macon City	62@ 65
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Columbus City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
		A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta W't'r 7s.	99@101		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	78@ 80	South Wes R. R.	98@100
Central R. R.	64@ 66	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 4, 1879.

Local market quiet; nothing doing. The Atlanta Produce and Cotton Exchange has suspended for to-day and to-morrow. The New York Cotton Exchange has also closed.

The Augusta Factory.

The annual report of the president of the Augusta factory for the year ending June 30th, makes the following exhibit:

Balance profit and loss account, June 15, 1878		$256,020 11
Gross earnings to 14th June, 1879		112,111 09
		$368,131 20
Less repairs account	$ 5,519 76	
Taxes and water rent	15,640 24	
Interest	13,270 34	
Expense	13,330 04	
Insurance	5,233 75	
Dividend No. 76	12,000 00	
Dividend No. 77	12,000 00	
Dividend No. 78	12,000 00	
Dividend No. 79	12,000 00	100,994 13
Balance Cr. P. and L. account, June 14, 1879		$267,137 07

The bonds maturing on the 1st November last, $2,000, were paid on presentation. The president also purchased $16,000 due 1st November, 1879, making a reduction of the bonded debt for the year of $18,000. The sinking fund has $9,000 city of Augusta bonds, which it is proposed to exchange for ours, when it can be done satisfactorily. During the year the factory manufactured 14,769,782 yards of goods, consuming 11,946 bales or 5,447,403 pounds of cotton.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—5:00 p. m.—Cotton—There is a moderate inquiry which is freely supplied; middling uplands 6 15-16: middling Orleans 7; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts to-day 1,550, all American; of the sales to-day 4,700 were American; futures opened 1-32 better; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 29-32; July and August delivery 6⅞; also 6 29-32; August and September delivery 6 31-32; September and October delivery 7; October and November delivery 6 21-32; also 6 11-16; November and December delivery 6 7-16; new crop, shipped by sail, 6⅝; futures closed firm with more buyers at last quotations.

Weekly—Sales 38,000 bales; American 28,000; speculation 2,000; export 4,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners 7,000; actual export 6,000; import 32,000; American 17,000; stock 622,000; American 475,000; afloat 217,000; American 8,000.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 4, 1879.

There was no meeting of the Board of Trade to-day.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Leather—Country dealers are taking advantage of the present low market and are buying liberally. The traveling salesmen who represent some of our largest houses say they never found sales so easy at this season of the year. The late purchases made by our dealers some weeks ago secured for our trade quite an advantage over many other markets, as since then the eastern markets have advanced considerably. As soon as the present market supply is reduced down to such an extent as to compel our dealers to make a second purchase for the season, prices here will certainly advance in proportion to the controlling markets. Our stock at present is complete, and the market is very steady at quotations: hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@37; Georgia upper 30@40; harness leather 28@33.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Lime—Market very active. City demand immense. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 80c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.[illegible] land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.[illegible]; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble [illegible] in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, July [illegible] Paper—Market steady with moderate trade; M[illegible] paper No. 1 8½c ℔ lb; No 2 7c ℔ lb; No. 3 6¼c [illegible] wrapping 4½ ℔ lb; straw [illegible] ℔ lb; burlap b[illegible] for corn, new, 6½@9½; for wheat, 7½@8; second[illegible] 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Wool—Trade is very light as receipts are small. Demand continues good and market shows no change. We quote washed 25@30; unwashed 20@25; burry 15.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Hides—The home as well as the shipping demand is active; supply limited; receipts moderate. We quote buyers' prices: Dry flint 10½@11; dry salt 9½@10; wet salted 6¼@6¾.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Plastering Hair—In good demand at marked prices; Georgia 20@25 ℔ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Hay—Market moderately supplied, with an average demand. We quote; choice Timothy $1.10; mixed $1.00@$1.05.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Salt—Virginia $1.40; Liverpool reground and in white seamless sacks $1.20; in burlap $1.10.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Wheat Bran—Demand only fair; stock moderate and offered at $1.00.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Bagging—Prices not established.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Iron Ties—None offering.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Eggs—The demand for to-day is so great, owing to the large number of visitors here, that prices are held at better figures and selling at 12@12½. These quotations are only temporary, and a decline will take place as soon as the excitement in the market subsides. Butter—Choice Tennessee and western is in fine demand and firm at quotations. Lower grades have advanced. The supply here is only moderate with active sales. We quote choice Tennessee 20c: northern or western 18@19c½; common 14@17. Poultry—There is a good demand for all kinds of fowls here to-day. Chickens are selling readily and the supply here is larger than usual. No changes in quotations; hens 20@21½; chickens 10@17c; ducks 15c. Tomatoes—There was no further decline to-day as was looked for, and market firm at $2.00 per bushel crates. Onions—In moderate demand at 90c@$1.00. Peas—In good demand at $1.25. Sweet Potatoes—The market has been destitute for some days past, but a fresh lot was received here to-day and commanded a quick sale at $1.00@$1.10; demand very good. Irish Potatoes—Are still found in small lots at $2.50@$2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—Demand better to-day; market supply moderate. Feathers—Very few on the market with a very fair demand; choice new white geese 45c; prime 40@42½c. Dried Fruit—Market supply light; good fruit is in demand at fair figures. Cheese—There is a fair demand for cheese and price, as reported by the board of trade, is 10c. Beeswax—21c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Coffee—Steady and unchanged; old government Java 28@30; Rio 11@17½. Roasted Coffee—Market quiet; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugar—In light demand at present; A sugar 9; granulated 9¼; extra C 8½; yellow 7¼@8; New Orleans sugar 7½@9. The demand for New Orleans sugars is limited. Molasses—Market fully supplied; hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—Is in very good demand. Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50; reboiled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market steady with no fluctuations: Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—Trade is only moderate; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4¼; soda XXX 5c; cream 6½; lemon 7¼; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00 @ $7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50 @$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—There is a very fair stock of rice to be found in our market now, and sales are very fair; good 7½c; prime 8c.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Since the duty was taken off of imported quinine the market is expected to decline soon, notwithstanding a corner has been attempted in New York on the strength of the threats made by American manufacturers to close down, they being unable to compete with imported goods at lower prices. The high cost of alcohol in this country is the cause of all the trouble, but as matters are expected to be eased down before a great while, the general markets will feel the effects of the change. Paints, oils and turpentine are in excellent demand. Beyond this no further change is noticed. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 5@7½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3¼@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50; shellac 35@45.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Business, though better, is still quite dull. Prices are reported firm and unchanged. Eastern markets active and strongly inclined to higher figures.

Prints	5, 5½ 6@6½
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	7½@ 9
4-4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8½
8-oz. " "	8½@ 9½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8¼@ 9½
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	92½c

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Flour—Market easy with moderate sales. Higher grades in good demand. lower grades not sought for. We quote as follows: fancy $6.50; extra family $6.00; family $5.50; extra $5.00; superfine $4.50. Wheat—Local market quiet to-day: no changes; choice white Tennessee is offered to-day at $1.10 by the board, who also quote as follows: Georgia choice white $1.00@$1.05; medium 95c; Georgia choice red 90@95c; medium 85c; low grades 80c. Corn—Market very quiet and sales moderate; no change; white 68; yellow 65. Oats—In good demand with small supply now offered. We quote small lots 45c. Meal—Market quiet at 65@68c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Sales above an average. Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00 @$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25 @$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00 Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@ $8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00 @$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@ $1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Oranges—Stock light; demand poor. Lemons—Scarce and in active demand; $6.00 per box is still asked. Bananas—There is some demand here and a good lot would sell readily but at present our market is bare. Pineapples—None here. Cocoanuts—There are a few to be found here, though the demand is very light. Raisins—$2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½a8. Citron—20 @21c. Figs—10@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@8. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 4.—There is a better demand for Tennessee cattle, receipts and sales being much larger. Good Georgia is readily disposed of at fair figures. The cattle market denotes much activity to-day, and at present the demand exceeds the supply. Receipts of daily occurrence. There is considerable inquiry for spring lambs; the supply limited and prices up. Shoats are in good demand but the market is bare. A few were sold at remunerative figures to-day. The following prices rule the market: Tennessee cattle—choice 3@4; common 2½@3½; Georgia raised 1½@3. Spring lambs 3½@4; Sheep—$1.00@$2.00 per head; no hogs now on market.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Market steady with sales improving. Our stock is at present complete. Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34 @37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 86c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Rail road Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 4.—No quotable changes to-day. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@ $12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Bulk meats—Demand quiet to-day; stock ample and market firm; clear rib sides 5¾@6. Bacon—Market steady and unchanged; clear sides, 6¾c; shoulders, 4¾c; sugar-cured hams, 10½@11½; plain, none. Lard—Market quiet; tierces ket, 8½c; refined, 7¾@8; kegs, cans and buckets, 9@9½c.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, July 4.—No fluctuations quoted to-day: sales are very good: market steady. All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring, dried, dressed, tongued and grooved $16.00 @$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00 per M; dressed on one side $14.00@ $15.00. Shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, July 4.—Business has been unusually fine, and, although our market was heavily stocked for the occasion of the fourth, the supply was very much diminished. Watermelons and fruits were about the most active things on the market. There are no changes in prices to-day; Melons 20@60c; Blackberries scarce and selling at 5c per quart; Green Apples 20@35c per peck; June 5@20c per dozen; Plums scarce at 5@10c per quart; Green Corn 15@20c per dozen; Beets 5@15c per bunch. Potatoes—Sweet in demand at 30@40c per peck; Irish, 5c quart; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Beans 5c per quart; Cabbage 5@15c; Cucumbers 20@30c per dozen; Squashes 3 for 10c. Poultry—Spring chickens 15@20c each. Eggs 15c, per doz. Honey choice 15c ℔ lb

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SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY,
HAS ESTABLISHED
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
FOR FAMILIES REMAINING ONE WEEK OR upwards, $17.50, $21 and $24.50 each, according to number occupying room and the location of the same, for months of June and July, and $21 and $24.50 per week for months of August and September.
443 june29 d1m

THE MOUNTAIN BREEZES.
THE CELEBRATED
NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,
The Finest Summer Resort in the South,
On Air-Line Railroad, 1½ Miles North of Gainesville, Georgia.
Price of Board—Meals, 50 cents; week, $8.00; month, $30.00. Children half price.
484 june28 d1m E. W. HOLLAND.

PORTER SPRINGS.
J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors. Dr. C. A. SIMPSON, of Atlanta, Resident Physician.
BOARD—PER DAY, $2.00; PER WEEK, $10.00; per month, $30.00. Stage fare, $2.50 each way with trunk. Porter Springs is the only Summer Resort in Georgia which employs a Brass Band and Orchestra. All amusements free. For particulars address Dr. J. R. REYNOLDS, Porter Springs, Georgia.
638 june1 d1½m

Altitude of Porter Springs
3,000 Feet.
ALTITUDE RAREFIES AND COOLS THE air, removes atmospheric pressure, cures diseases. PORTER SPRINGS has greater Altitude than any watering place in the South and by virtue thereof is in the same isothermal belt with Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and Portland, as is fully proven by the "STATISTICAL ATLAS" of the United States (plates 7 and 10) published by the Government and endorsed by the highest scientific authorities in America. Call at Young Men's Library in Atlanta and consult that Atlas as to Altitudes and Isothermal lines and you will go to Porter Springs in summer.
J. R. REYNOLDS & CO.
310 june20 d1m hd sum res

PIEDMONT HOTEL,
Gainesville, Ga.
THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.
Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families.
405 june25 d2m J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.,
SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONROE. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
may13 d3m Proprietor.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.
THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Prominades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at call. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.
EDW. W HOLLAND, Proprietor.
a 26 d4m sat tues thur

CÆSAR'S HEAD HOTEL.
THIS CHARMING SUMMER RESORT WILL be open for visitors on the first of June. This Hotel on the summit of a mountain 4,500 feet above tide water, produces a climate and water unequaled by any accessible point in the country, North or South. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 degrees. The air is cool and bracing, dry and soft, peculiarly adapted to all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Hay Fever and Malarial diseases. Near the Hotel is a MINERAL SPRING, the waters of which is a splendid tonic, and acts finely upon the Skin, Liver and Kidneys. In point of Natural Scenery it is one of the wonders of the world, grand and beautiful beyond description. Numerous waterfalls in the vicinity, some of them 1,000 feet high. Visitors on coming to Greenville, S. C., will find a regular Hack Line leaving the Commercial Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, going through promptly in the day—distance 26 miles, over good roads—Fare, $3.50 per seat. Charges at Hotel moderate. Table good Rooms clean. Servants attentive.
466 may22 d2m F. A. MILES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 14, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 15, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 12 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday)., and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA,

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 june18dtf

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

10th
Popular Drawing of the
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
At Macauley's Theater,
In the City of Louisville, on
THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a GRAND CONCERT will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF LOTTERIES.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of gaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—After July 31st, Drawings will occur monthly.

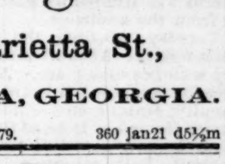
292 june18 djuly tues sat thur &wky each is

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 3 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—*Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1873, on it, No others genuine.*
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House
apr10 d&w til aug17

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD
UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,
The Estey Organ Co.
have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,
Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m


COUNT RUMFORD.

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION THE HEALTHY & NUTRITIOUS BAKING POWDER

Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head or making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent. less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
311 may13 deod3m tues thur sat&w6m

WHEN ANY MAN
feels sick with
COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness,
AND YET
Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,
Then is the time to take
Mott's Pills.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and

Restoring to Health,

when all other remedies fail.

Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.

As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents,
Atlanta, Georgia.
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To Merchants & Professional Men.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.
State Printers
and
PREMIUM PUBLISHERS
OF GEORGIA.
Atlanta, 1877.

We call the attention of MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, to the fact that we are prepared to execute promptly, at a moment's notice, FAC-SIMILE COPIES OF WRITINGS DRAWINGS, and all other work, that can be executed with PEN AND INK. When desired, we will furnish the STENCIL, but if our patrons will write the Stencil themselves, we will REPRODUCE IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING, EXACT COPIES OF OFFICIAL LETTERS, BRIEFS, CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS AND BUSINESS CARDS at a small advance on the cost of ordinary printing. This new addition in the "Art Preservative of all Arts," Printing, will hasten the spread of knowledge and civilization and commends itself to the attention of all. JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., State Printers, 27 and 29 Broad street, Atlanta.
481 june28 dtf

MT. AIRY HOTEL—SUMMER RESORT.

Mt. Airy Hotel,
MT. AIRY, GA.
A Delightful Resort.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR,
GRAND VIEWS,
MINERAL SPRINGS,
Comfortable Apartments,
FIRST-CLASS TABLE.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
TERMS—$2.00 per day; $8 and $10.00 per week, according to room. Children and Colored Nurses half rates.
M. C. WILCOX, Manager.
FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Assistant Manager, in charge of office.
59 july3 dtf

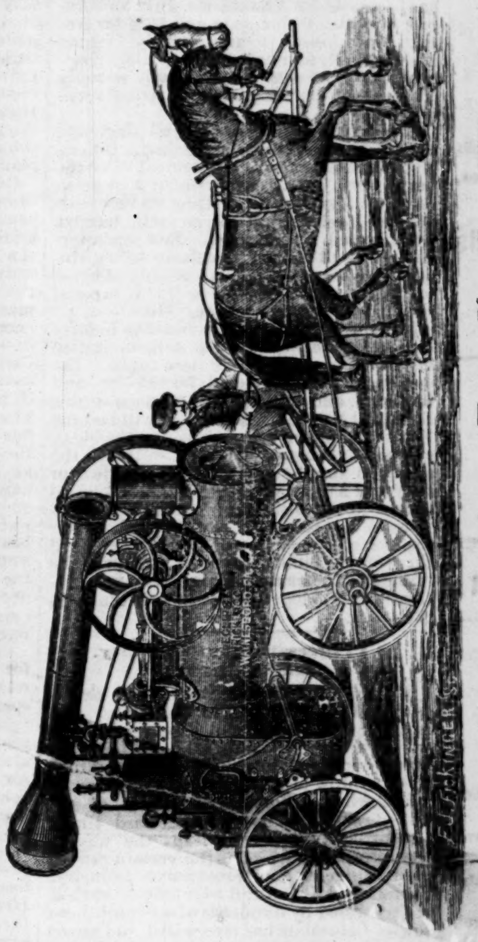
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CHAS. P. BURR. GEO. H. SMALL.
CHARLES P. BURR & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
FLOUR, GRAIN & PROVISIONS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Grain and Provisions for future delivery.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS. VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
425 june27 d1m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

TURNIP SEEDS.
Finest Varieties now Ready.
Also, Spinach and other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Wheat will soon be ready.
OUR TURNIP FERTILIZER should be used by all.
Evaporators, Cane Mills and Steam Engines arriving daily at
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,
27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Send for Prices. 000 july1 dtf

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.



The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CAMP,
GENERAL AGENT, COVINGTON, GA.
—ALSO, DEALER IN—
Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, etc.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
314 ja 119 d6m mar26w6m

SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.

"Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,
BUILT BY
SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Compact, Simple, Strong, Durab and guaranteed superior to any other.
WE SELL THE
Geiser Grain Separator
With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES
WE ALSO SUPPLY
Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses
And MACHINERY of every description.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.
2dtf sat tues thur&w6m
J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1879—110th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

284 june17 d&w3w

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 6th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, June 8th 5:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	[illegible]
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 13 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.
Atlanta Ga.
apr2 d&w5m

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 15-16d; in New York at ——; in Atlanta at ——c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, falling barometer, westerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, July 4, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.08	82	49	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.13	80	51	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.09	73	90	E.	Light	.12	L't Ra'n
Galveston	30.11	83	79	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.12	82	79	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.10	80	78	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.17	76	75	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.14	82	63	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.16	79	74	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	79	78	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.18	77	49	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.13	87	30	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.08	86	33	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.01	87	33	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.08	83	43	W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.08	82	49	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.103	Maximum ther	89
Mean daily ther	82.2	Minimum ther	68
Mean daily humid.	41.7	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

The Concord Woolen Mills
WANTS A FINISHER,
For common goods. APPLY SOON.
000 july3 d3t

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Dissolution—Goodrich & Schroter.
For leave to sell—W. H. Venable.
For dismission—Mrs. P. L. Pounds.
For dismission—E. Fechter.
Notice—Ellis Davis & Co.
Citations—Daniel Pittman.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 5, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Go to New Holland to-night.

—Hop at New Holland to-night.

—Hop at New Holland to-night.

—Half fare to New Holland this afternoon.

—Gayety and pleasure at New Holland to-night.

—Cheap whisky was in great demand yesterday.

—Carriages drives by moonlight are getting quite popular.

—A man of unsteady gait may not be drunk, but he leans that way.

—The rock quarry is receiving recruits from the recorder's court daily.

—The water from the water-works is clearer now than it has been in weeks past.

—Some how or other the 4th and Atlanta always run together in the head of the average darkey.

—Several portions of the city are still in a filthy condition. The authorities should look into the matter.

—An Atlanta dog celebrated the fourth by running away with a tin can which was tied to his tail.

—Atlanta is in luck just now. Two regimental bands, one city band and another organizing.

—The city hacks have now a good stand on Wall street, where at all times some very good vehicles can be procured.

—Legislative members enjoyed a glorious time yesterday visiting the various points of interest in the city.

—A man that takes the 4th these days in this section has got to take Atlanta with it. There is no way of separating the two.

—The live stock trade of Atlanta is about dried up. A half dozen mules and horses would cover the number offered for sale.

—New Holland Ball Saturday night. Twenty-five young ladies from Brunswick. Edw. W. Holland, proprietor.

—Major Cook, the accommodating station house keeper, claims that he has a bridal chamber at the station house which is used only by bridal parties.

—The readings of Professor Reade at opera house Thursday night, will be the best and most humorous entertainment of the season.

—There are two glass ball clubs in the city. In a contest which took place a few days since the club commanded by Col. Hoge was defeated.

—The concet given by the superb band of the Thirteenth regiment at the Kimball Thursday evening was so delightful that public sentiment is just ripe for a repetition of the affair.

—The lawn party given by the ladies of the Second Baptist church, at the city hall park on Thursday night, was pronounced by everybody to be a brilliant success. We learn that their profits far exceeded their most sanguine expectations and they are certainly to be congratulated upon having given one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season.

Accident to an Excursion Train.

Yesterday morning an excursion train of the Georgia railroad met with an accident at Ponce deLeon springs which caused a short delay. The train while passing through a cut ran off the track. As it happened to be going along quite slowly at the time no injury was done. The train was replaced upon the track by a squad of section hands and went on without additional delay. The excursion was from points along the line of the Georgia railroad and was bound for Toccoa falls. Neither the engine or any of the cars of the train were injured, and only a few of the passengers were bruised by being jostled together. When the news first reached the city a statement was circulated to the effect that several of the passengers had been dangerously wounded. The rumor soon died out however, as official news of the accident reached the city shortly after the accident occurred.

Mr. Kimball Gives the Mill Operatives an Entertainment.

We doubt if there were any who enjoyed the holiday of yesterday more than the factory operatives. They gathered, men, women and children, about a hundred and fifty, in the room used for the banquet on Monday at 6 o'clock. President Kimball made them a characteristic speech of about fifteen minutes. He urged them all to take a high standard and make this mill and the goods it produced as near perfect as it was possible. He was loudly cheered. While they were waiting for the music, Superintendent Harris interested them with anecdotes. They had a fine entertainment of ice-cream, cake, lemonade, etc., which they enjoyed exceedingly. Our reporter left before the band arrived, but we understand that they enjoyed themselves tripping the fantastic toe till about ten o'clock, and adjourned hopeful and happy.

A BIG WHEAT SPECULATION.

The South Selling Down the Wheat Market—Keene & Co. with the Crop in a Corner.

A lively speculation is just now being indulged in with wheat. The visible supply of wheat at the principal points of accumulation is now over 13,000,000 bushels against something over 5,000,000 in last June. Besides this enormous surplus the crops in the northwest, west and south are beyond comparison the best ever known. The natural presumption is that wheat will be lower than it was last year. But the reverse is true. A combination has been formed by Jim Keene, the biggest operator in America, and Jesse K. Hoyt to corner wheat. They went in and bought heavily to force the market up. They first paid attention to June delivery. They went in when the market was about 94 for June, 93 for July and 90 for August. They forced it up gradually, buying as much as $8,500,000 of wheat, until they ran June up to $1.04, July to 99 and August to 94. They held their wheat and swept the granaries clean, so as to force the June sellers to settle at their price. They forced settlements for June up to $1.10. Of course they made enormous margins at this. After the June deal was adjusted, "spot" wheat dropped back to 97, and August went down to 92½. It was discovered, however, that the combination intended to press the war into July, and force deliveries for that month up to high figures. July wheat rallied, therefore, and is now up to 98¾, while August has advanced up to 95, and September moves from 90¼ to 92.

This is the situation of things, and interesting it is, too. The bears, and that means the southern operators, insist that the large crop and the surplus on hand must bring the prices down to at least 90 cents for July and 85 cents for August. With the small crop of last year August wheat was down to 78 cents. This year, with an enormous crop, it is up to 94¾. It is true the "Chicago ring" has the spring crop in their hands and can put the prices where they please; but the bears contend that the summer crop will be in by the 15th of July (in time for July settlements), and that the ring cannot control this flush of new wheat. The Chicago Tribune which, of course, forms the "ring" says that the corner will be maintained and that the south and east must be taught a lesson for trying to run down the price of the west's great product.

Atlanta has operated very heavily on the idea of a decline. The steadiest and most conservative of buyers contend that July wheat will, in all probability, drop down from 99 to 90, that August wheat will certainly go down from 94¾ to 85, and September from 92 to 75 or 80. If this was true it would afford a bigger field for speculation than cotton did last May. The south is going its whole length on it. It is estimated that

750,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

has been sold by Atlanta for July and August at about 98 for July and 92½ for August. At present figures nobody is hurt much or helped much. But if the "ring" has its way Atlanta operators will be badly crippled—if the "ring" is beat, Atlanta will get rich.

The exchange is crowded all day, and every telegram is eagerly watched. On yesterday there was great excitement over the heavy rises, but almost without exception the operators held up, putting up new margins and selling heavier, as their margins were closed by advances. New operators entered at all hours. The desks were sprinkled with orders like this: "If August touches 94 sell 10 M for me." "If August goes to 94½ sell 5 M for me," etc.

The speculative spirit is running to fever heat, and it is probable that Atlanta pushed her sales up to 1,000,000 last night. The exchanges will be closed for Friday and Saturday, and nothing will be done in this line until Monday, when things will become lively again. Of course it is impossible to advise anything. We have outlined the situation simply because the struggle over July and August wheat promises to be memorable in the history of "corner" speculations in this country. We shall advise our readers of the course of the market until the trouble bursts, or until it breaks the "bears." In the meantime, Atlanta is getting to be the biggest speculative center in the south.

A Progressive Southern City.

Nashville American.

The spirit of enterprise and thrift developed and yet growing in Columbus, Ga., is a theme for thoughtful consideration, as well as an example to be taken to heart by every southern town that lies within a stone's throw of a water course. To-day in a land where the burden of talk is of the distress and discouragement of hard times, this little city lights and leads the way to that prosperity which is the certain reward of intelligent and progressive industry. Surrounded by natural advantages, such as are possessed by hundreds of other southern towns, Columbus has recognized and seized its opportunity, and with the establishment of numerous manufactories and the encouragement of industries of all kinds it is achieving a commercial power that will be felt over all the country.

The Chattahoochee river, flowing past Columbus, is utilized by mills of every description. A contagion of enterprise seems to have caught others in the town, and ice, trunk, bagging and other factories are giving employment to the hundreds and adding wealth to the city.

The following notes are gleaned from a paper published in Columbus: Our city has more capital invested in manufactories than any city in the south. Our mills give employment to nearly three thousand people. The Eagle and Phenix mills alone support over five thousand people, and consume annually 18,256 bales of cotton, making over a hundred varieties of goods. A trunk factory is turning out large quantities of trunks to a good trade. Every brickyard in the city is running to its fullest capacity. The consumptive demand for lumber has not been as good for ten years. The Southern plow works have passed through a lively and profitable season. A new corporation, it has cut its eye-teeth and is doing work that challenges competition anywhere.

Witness the cheerfulness and triumph in these notes: "Peacock's clothing factory is run to its greatest capacity. Its trade and its reputation wax strong day by day. It is a matter of astonishment to see how nobby and cheap home folks can put up clothing."

One of the ice-factories was running night and day, and could easily sell double its production. "It is lively with the adjacent lime-works. Big demand and fair prices. Oh! the dawn of day is clearly perceptible. The night has been so long. God grant that the day of prosperity may be a long and happy one."

These are but a few of the evidences of successful progress of manufacturing in Columbus. It has made itself the pride of the south, as it has of its own state. While capital and enterprise in other southern towns are hesitating on the brink of like ventures, let them look at Columbus and take courage.

Fastest Cloth Making on Record.

Columbus Enquirer.

A gentleman was once telling that he had seen a six-story brick building erected in Philadelphia in three weeks. "You wouldn't have believed that if you hadn't seen it?" queried another. "No," replied the narrator. "Well," said the questioner, "I haven't seen it." Now, Columbus has been making cloth for many years and has many skilled operatives, but they have learned something new under the sun, and they wouldn't have believed it had they not seen it in THE CONSTITUTION. The Atlanta cotton mills were started the other day. Every lover of the south is glad of it, as it adds that much to the productive industry of the state. The governor, mayor and numbers of people attended. President H. I. Kimball, made a speech, and he and the governor and the mayor started the machinery. Then Mr. Kimball put some raw cotton from a ginned bale in the machinery, and watched its process from one piece to another until it came out into what a prominent merchant called "good cloth." The governor and mayor tacked pieces on their coat lappels, and both made speeches. Then lunch was attacked and all went home as soon as it was demolished. They went to the mill at 4 p.m., and left about 6 p.m., and in the meantime cloth was made from raw cotton. That's mighty rapid. The oldest spinner here never heard of such speed and desires to know the make of those machines. As described the operation must have taken about fifteen minutes. Heretofore to start from the beginning at least two days would be required for the business. The operators here are wonderingly amused and had they not seen it in THE CONSTITUTION would'nt have believed such a thing possible. Atlanta is a fast town, and this making of cloth within her borders is the most rapid on record.

LATER.

A manufacturer has just handed us this: "The Atlanta cotton mill is not 'a mill of the gods,' it doesn't grind slowly, not much. A yard of cloth manufactured out and out complete during the brief visit of Treasurer Kimball and his friends, will not 'wash.' That cloth is too thin, we do not allude to the story. Whe[illegible] was that warp made and put on the l[illegible] It may be

MERCER COMMENCEMENT.

The Sophomore Prize Declamation—Interesting Exercises.

MACON, GA., July 3.—On Monday evening at Masonic temple the commencement exercises were continued with the annual sophomore prize declamation. The house was filled to overflowing with one of the most refined and intelligent audiences ever assembled in Macon. The hall was beautifully decorated, and over the center of the stage was placed in beautiful characters the design "Commencement 1879." On the stage were the faculty and several trustees of the university. The declaimers were announced by Dr. Battle, president of the faculty.

The first speaker was Mr. W. H. Clark, of Coweta county, who in a manner which showed diligent study, careful training and a clear conception of his piece, spoke "Burning of the Lexington."

Mr. J. F. Eden, of Sumpter county, Ga., next appeared and spoke "The Lay of the Madman." His gesticulation was good and his voice of fine compass.

Mr. George J. Ford, of Macon, Ga., had selected "Parrhasius and the Captive." The piece is one of great dramatic scope and very difficult to render, but the speaker was equal to the task.

"The address of Sergeant Buzfuz" was spoken in a manner that elicited the full applause of the audience, by Mr. J. H. Greaves, of Jones county, Ga.

"Death of Virginia," was the selection of Mr. W. A. Jelks, of Pulaski county, Ga., and though a very difficult piece, it was delivered in a fine voice, with an effect gratifying to the audience.

Mr. J. S. Jones, of Bibb county, Ga., did full justice to the "Defense of Mississippi." He spoke in a very clear and forcible manner.

Mr. N. W. McBryde, of Bibb county, spoke "Cathaline's Defense" in a full voice and with an ease which indicated careful preparation.

The "Modern Belle" was decidedly the funny piece of the evening and was spoken by Mr. J. C. Newman, of Pulaski county, in a comic style inseparable from the true effect of the piece.

Mr. W. J. Nunnally, of Rome, Georgia, won the enthusiastic approval of the audience by his clear enunciation and excellent delivery of the "Roman Soldier."

Mr. W. H. Prior, of Morgan county, Ga., entertained his audience with a legend of "Lochbrey Mull."

The next speech was "Clarence's Dream," by Mr. J. S. Rodgers, of Burke county, which was justly considered one of the best speeches of the occasion.

The rendition of the "Polish Boy," by Mr. Samuel White, Spalding county, won the applause of the audience, and with it closed the exhibition.

At the conclusion of the sophomore declamation, and after some stirring music by the university band, Rev. A. H. Nunnally was introduced and in a brief but very appropriate speech delivered the annual prizes for English composition. The senior medal was awarded to Mr. B. R. Calhoun, of Montgomery county, and the junior medal was awarded to Mr. W. T. Cheney, of Chattooga county, Georgia. Honorable mention was made of Mr. Cosby W. Smith, of Macon. The popularity of the awards was attested by enthusiastic applause from the audience.

On Tuesday morning the annual addresses before the Alumni association and literary societies took place. At 10 o'clock a procession composed of board of trustees, the faculty, alumni and students of the university formed in front of the First Baptist church and marched thence to commencement hall, where a large audience had assembled to hear the addresses. Rev. James G. Ryals, D.D., of Cartersville, president of the Alumni association, introduced Rev. W. H. Davis, of Hephzibah, Ga., orator of the occasion. The speaker took as his theme "The Religious Element in Education." Any review of the speech at present, and with the means at hand, would be violence. It is sufficient to say that in elegance of diction, solidity of thought and purity of sentiment the address has perhaps never been surpassed before the association. The frequent applause during the speech, and the congratulations tendered the speaker at its conclusion, were evidences of the appreciation of the audience.

Captain Henry Jackson, of Atlanta, orator for the Phi Delta and Ciceronian societies, was next introduced by Dr. Battle. The speaker denounced the idea that the "golden age" was a thing of the past, and that the march of civilization is retrogressive. Asserting that the condition of the English-speaking man has been constantly improved, and that civilization will attain its ultimate perfection in the history of the Anglo-American race he sustained his proposition in a manner that inspired every hearer with brighter hopes for the future. His address was eloquent and elegant throughout. His tribute to woman is unexcelled. The speech was, in short, one of the most chaste and highly enjoyed efforts before a Macon audience for a long time, and was certainly not without appreciation as was attested by the frequent and prolonged applause from the large audience. At the conclusion of the speech the audience retired with the unanimous conviction that the same audience seldom hear two such speeches as those enjoyed on that occasion.

A lack of time forbids more than mere mention of the alumni banquet, at the Lanier house, on Tuesday evening. That occasion was one of the highest enjoyment. There were present a large number of the alumni, the faculty and trustees of the college, and a few invited guests. Responsive speeches were made by several gentlemen, some of which were highly humorous and well-suited to the occasion. On the whole, the banquet was one of the most pleasant features of the commencement.

By an early hour Tuesday evening Masonic hall was filled with a large audience assembled to witness the

JUNIOR EXHIBITION

and delivery of sophomore prizes. The faculty and trustees of the college occupied seats on the stage. After the usual preliminary exercises the following programme of speakers with their subjects was called:

Mr. Clifford L. Anderson, of Macon, Ga. Subject—"Ambition the Motive Power."

Mr. Junius K. Battle, of Eufaula, Ala. Subject—"An old Fable with a New Moral."

Mr. W. M. Wimberly, of Twiggs county, Georgia. Subject—"Our Country."

Mr. Charles Carson, Macon county, Georgia. Subject—"Sounds of Nature."

Mr. C. Z. Blalock, of Fayetteville, Ga. Subject—"Life is Work."

Mr. F. W. Cheney, of Chattooga county, Ga. Subject—"The March of Civilization."

Mr. Chovine C. Richardson, Houston county. Subject—"Influence of Poetry."

Mr. Eugenius A. Nisbet, Macon, Ga. Subject—"Country and Town."

Mr. Walter J. Cheney, Chattooga county, Ga. Subject—"The true greatness of a country depends on an educated womanhood."

Mr. Paul M. Atchison, Madison, Ga. Subject—"Persistent effort is the assurance of success."

The junior speeches were of a highly creditable character, evincing diligent study of the subjects and careful expression of thought. The delivery was of superior order, and in some instances gave evidences of oratorical and dramatic talents.

At the conclusion of the exhibition James H. Jones, Esq., city editor of the Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, was introduced and proceeded to deliver in a most charming manner the sophomore prizes won on the previous evening. Mr. Jones, though quite a young man, is a popular and most graceful speaker, and never fails to charm with his beautiful word paintings and felicitous attempts at humor. On this occasion he surpassed himself and kept his audience in a continual roar of laughter. His speech was of excellent length and proportions every way, and elicited many warm congratulations.

The successful competitors were Messrs. T. H. Greaves, J. S. Rodgers and W. J. Nunnally receiving the first, second and third prizes respectively.

HILLIARD INSTITUTE.

FORSYTH, GA., July 4.—The closing exercises of Hilliard institute took place at Pye's hall here last night with declamations of the pupils of the school. There were twenty speakers, and they all deserve commendation for their good speeches. Four medals were offered for the best speakers in the different classes. Hollis Morse was awarded the prize in the first class, Clifford Anderson in the second, Jack Mobley in the third, and in the fourth Milton Rhodes and Ponder Greer each received the highest mark, and the committee were unable to decide in either's favor. A prize was finally given to both of them.

Professor Thurmond deserves much credit as a successful instructor, as his school will rank with any other in the state and his large patronage denotes that his eminent services are duly appreciated.

This institution was founded in 1858, and was named in honor of Henry W. Hilliard, who was then one of the most noted and eloquent divines of Alabama.

EMORY COLLEGE.

COVINGTON, GA., July 4.—The annual prize declamation by the students of the academic department of Emory college, came off last night. A large, attentive and cultivated audience honored the youthful [illegible] with their presence. Fourteen medals, first and second prizes—annually bestowed for the highest excellence in oratory, by Dr. A. G. Haygood, president of Emory college, and Professor Rufus W. Smith, principal of the school. The first prize was won by C. W. Catillo, son of Rev. —— Catillo, of Sparta, Ga., and the second by J. S. Stewart, son of Joseph S. Stewart, of Oxford, Ga. In addition to the prizes, a scholarship is given to the student who attains to the greatest proficiency in all the branches of learning taught in the school—a scholarship is free tuition in the college for one year. The young gentleman who obtained the second prize had his shining honor supplemented by this scholarship—the most coveted of any other distinction in the department. The prizes were delivered by Dr. A. G. Haygood at the end of the exercises. A more intelligent audience is rarely seen at a similar exhibition, and all present were delighted in the highest degree with the splendid speeches of these gifted young Georgians. In grace of action, clear enunciation, scholarly pronunciation—in fine, in all the elements that constitute the sublime art of oratory, I have never, at any place or time, seen these "boys excelled by any declaimers of equal years. Such marked, such uniform excellence can be acquired only under the skilful guidance of a master hand. A teacher's ability to instruct in this refined and beautiful branch of a liberal education is evinced not so much by the brilliancy of one or two gifted speakers—for there are sometimes those who easily shine in this art—but by the uniform proficiency displayed by an entire class. There was not a dull or poor speech made by any one of the fourteen. Professor Rufus W. Smith has presided over the academic department of the college with eminent ability for six or seven years. He has but few equals, and absolutely no superior as an instructor of youth, in Georgia. With all of his consummate ability he is the most modest of men. Indeed, I have never seen learning and modesty more exquisitely balanced and associated in any man. Fourteen students from his department enter Emory college next session. They will enter without being required to undergo any further examination. The faculty have such confidence in him that his recommendation is accepted as sufficient guaranty of the pupil's proficiency in all the studies required to be mastered before entering upon the collegiate course. It is of the greatest importance to all students who expect to enter Emory college to avail themselves of Professor Smith's training for one year at least, in order to put themselves entirely in unison and harmony with the college curriculum. It has been observed that his pupils always outstrip others trained elsewhere, and retain through college the impetus given them by his propelling hand. All parents or guardians who have sons or wards to educate cannot possibly do better than to commit them unreservedly to the care of Professor Smith. Oxford, Georgia, is one of the healthiest places in the world, and board in the best families is very cheap. I hope to see the next session of this justly celebrated institution open with a full attendance of ambitious students. Thoroughly educated young men is the best annual production of which any state or country can boast.

$20,000 Worth of Goods
MUST BE SOLD WITHIN FIFTY DAYS,
TO VACATE STORES,
41 WHITEHALL AND 58 BROAD STREETS.
In order to successfully advance the above sale, I have marked my entire stock in large
PLAIN FIGURES!
PLAIN FIGURES AND LOW PRICES!
will be the attractions of this sale, not a few leaders, five cents tricks and giving away articles wil figurate.
CALL AND SEE THE SOLID BARGAINS YOU CAN GET AT
E. CAHN'S,
142 june15 d4w top 3d and 4th col
41 Whitehall and 58 Broad Streets.

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."
No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Tallulah and Toccoa Falls.
OUR LINE OF HACKS WILL RUN THIS season, making close connections with the trains arriving at Toccoa City. Parties arriving on the morning train will go through to Tallulah Falls to dinner. To parties of 15 or more we will give the round trip, including one nights' lodging at Tallula Hotel, for $3.00 each. Conveyances of all kinds can be had at our Stables on short notice.
RAMSAY & BRO.
Toccoa, Ga., June 11, 1879. 184 jul3 d1m 4thp

Genuine Dublin Porter on Draught at Big Bonanza.
37 july3 d3t

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
We will offer our Stock of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES
From this date till first of September, at such
GREAT REDUCTION!
As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.
☞ WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU. ☜
451 june29 dtf un cahn then head col
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

MILITARY REVIEWS.

The Fifth Artillery and Thirteenth Infantry Sunday.

Sunday morning at half-past 8 o'clock there was a review and inspection of the Fifth artillery at McPherson barracks. It was not generally known that the review was to occur, but a number of visiting ladies and gentlemen were present and enjoyed the fete very much. There is probably not in the service such a large artillery command as that here now. There are seven batteries at the barracks. It is so rare that as large a number as this are together that such reviews as that of yesterday does not often occur. The officers appeared to fine advantage in their elegant full dress uniforms, while the men were perfect in their neatness. The band, under the leadership of Professor Weigand, discoursed its best music. The review was conducted with great regularity before General Hunt and his staff. The general then proceeded to a careful inspection of the troops. The ceremony occupied nearly two hours. The colors of the regiment were brought out for the first time in many a day. This was the first time we have seen the artillery in a full dress array. It presented such a handsome appearance that we hope to see it out often.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY,

in the afternoon, at six o'clock, at their camp beyond Pryor street, had a similar ceremony, which was admirably carried out. The band never played better. General Bradley, who has just taken charge of the regiment, made the review in fine style. A large number of spectators were present and appeared to enjoy the proceedings very much. The camp is in good condition and the regiment in excellent trim.

BOTH REGIMENTS

had a full muster and to-day will receive their pay for the past two months. They all seem well pleased with Atlanta, and the people here are of the opinion that we have about the pick of the army.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. B. Cotler, of LaGrange, is in the city.

—E. P. Speer, of the universe, is in the city.

—H. H. Cary, a physician of LaGrange, is registered at the Kimball.

—C. E. Thomas, of Newnan, is in the city.

—John F. Bryan, of Augusta, is visiting the city.

—L. C. Randle, of Griffin, was at the Kimball yesterday.

—B. B. McKenzie and J. M. Peeples, of Savannah, are registered at the Kimball.

—J. J. Wilder, of LaGrange, is among the guests of the Kimball.

—Samuel H. Jemison, city attorney of Macon, is visiting Atlanta.

—J. S. Garrett and wife, Mrs M. G. Gray and R. J. Garrett, of Columbus, were registered at the Kimball yesterday.

—W. H. Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, is in the city celebrating the glorious fourth.

—M. O. Bowdoin and Wallace T. Trammell, of Griffin, spent the fourtth in Atlanta.

—George S. Owens, president of the Savannah jockey club, accompanied by his family, passed through the city yesterday.

—A. E. Calhoun, W. B. Harris, M. B. Pearsons and P. S. Whotley, of Columbus, are guests of the Kimball.

—Henry Persons and W. E. Smith, members of congress from Georgia, passed through the city yesterday on their return home from Washington D. C.

—Charley T. Logan, one of the live boys of Griffin, visited Atlanta yesterday for a few brief hours. While here he was mistaken for an imported prince.

—Sam Bailey, of Griffin, president of one of the leading banks of that city, passed through Atlanta yesterday, on his way home from Catoosa.

—Joseph H. Jones, the brilliant and spicy local editor of the Macon Telegraph, is in the city on a visit to his relatives. Mr.

Rev. Dr. Boggs.

Memphis Appeal.

We regret to learn that this gentleman has been tempted by a call from a very influential congregation in Atlanta, to leave the Second Presbyterian church in this city, to surrender a charge over which he has presided for some years, and to the people of which he has endeared himself as even ministers seldom do. The arguments which are brought to bear upon him to sever ties that more than ordinary trials and misfortunes have made sacred, are such as appeal to the natural affection of a devoted husband and father. Money has no place among them, because it is well known that Dr. Boggs voluntary relinquished a part of the salary that his people eagerly bound themselves to pay. To him money and money-getting is subsidiary to the profession he has dedicated himself to. A man of strong affectional nature, thoroughly convinced that his calling is of God, that its ministrations are sacred, and that its offices concern this life and its pursuits, as well as that to come, he has not only preached and prayed, he has lived the gospel of his Master and convinced by his sincerity of living as much as by his fervency of appeal. Atlanta offers him the advantages of a delightful climate and nearness to his kindred. For his wife's sake and that of his children, this will be hard to resist. But in the scales against it there is the Christian conviction of duty done and to be done here, the love and affection that clusters around him, and that is one of the best results of his ministry, and the heartfelt devotion of those to whom he is endeared by his zeal, constancy and earnest piety. The good he has done, which is but the promise of that he may yet accomplish, will press itself upon so conscientious a minister, and he will find it hard to repress the appeals that in his own heart will rise to reinforce those of the men and women who regard him as a brother, to whom they are forever bound by the ties of a common creed, the same fears and the same hope, the same sorrow, affliction and joy. The trials of the past seven years, the friends who have fallen on sleep, those who shared the dreadful ordeals of the epidemics that shook the city to its foundations, the citizens at large of every denomination who know how good and great he was in dreadful and painful emergencies, all appeal to him to weigh solemnly and make his choice after the most mature deliberation. To give up here will appear as if he was turning his back upon the best work of his life and the best opportunity for usefulness that may ever present itself to him. He is conspicuous not only as a minister of the gospel in a church among the most powerful in the country, but also as a citizen, who has been first in everything that could advance the interests of Memphis. He has made himself useful as counsellor, adviser and laborer. Broad and liberal in his views of life, he has adapted himself readily to its needs, and indefatigable and tireless he has gone forward to success with resistless energy. To lose such a man will be a loss that will be felt far beyond the limits of his congregation. It will touch the great public nearly, and will be a subject of universal and deep regret. We hope Dr. Boggs will find it to his interest to remain with us, that his congregation, so much attached to him, will be able to prevail with him, and that their brethren of the growing city of Atlanta will be compelled to turn their eyes in other directions and in a younger man, without ties and with a reputation yet to make, find all they expect in a faithful, pious pastor. We cannot take the responsibility for deciding in the least degree the future of any man, especially of one who, like Dr. Boggs, has reason to aspire to the highest positions his profession affords, but we also cannot resist the opportunity that presents itself for bearing our testimony to the worth of a gentleman who, in all the relations of life, stands among the first, who exemplifies the highest type of good citizenship, who, as a pulpit orator, has no superior in this section, as a Presbyterian is frank, free and fair, and as a Christian is tenacious and strong. The call of strangers cannot outweigh the appeal of friends, the work in a new field cannot obscure that which remains to be done in fields hallowed by the footsteps of those whose friendship is solid and enduring, who have upheld his hands, who have been a tower of strength to him, and whose confidence in him has grown stronger and stronger with every passing year. The fatherless, the widows and all who are distressed in mind, body or estate, unite with these in an appeal that he will find it hard to resist, and the preferring of which speaks more eloquently for him than all the others can say. These, and other considerations, will press upon him and he will find it more than he can do to yield to the wishes of those who do not know him, and pronounce against those of the friends who, do, to turn his back upon the work of years and begin, under unknown conditions, a battle which here is more than half won. We trust he may see duty by these lights, and that his decision may be for those who love and honor him, and that here, for the remaining years of a life that has already been as fruitful in events as that of most men at twice his years, he may find a usefulness a thousand fold greater than he has yet measured, without any of the sorrows or tribulation that burdened and saddened the past.

Seeking Cool Air.

Yesterday morning nine passenger coaches left this city at an early hour by the Western and Atlantic railroad filled with pleasure-seekers who were bound for Rome, Catoosa and Chattanooga. Tickets were sold until it was ascertained that every seat was filled and every available space occupied by some one. Not until then did the sale of tickets discontinue. A good many who anticipated going were obliged to remain, owing to the fact that there were not accommodations for all.

The officials of the road made what they thought were sufficient accommodations for all. Their anticipations, however, were exceeded by several hundred persons. It is estimated that about seven hundred persons were on the train, when the long line of passenger coaches pulled out of the depot.

Captain Charles W. Williams.

We see that the senate has confirmed Lieutenant Charles W. Williams of the Eighteenth infantry, to be quartermaster with the rank of captain. Lieutenant Williams will remain in Atlanta with quarters at McPherson barracks. His many friends here congratulate him on his promotion and are glad that he is to remain in Atlanta.

Laying of Corner Stone and Concert.

Readers of THE CONSTITUTION will bear in mind that a Concert will come off at DeGive's Opera House, Monday night, for the benefit of the Southern Medical College. Some of the best musical talent of the city will take part. Not only this but the splendid United States Band, at McPherson Barracks, will be present and discourse delightful music.

Parties outside of Atlanta, will remember to buy half fare tickets from the various railroads leading into Atlanta. Buy your tickets Monday to return Wednesday. You can also buy concert tickets from the railroad ticket agents.

—We had a call yesterday from Mr. E.

Fourth of July Notes.

—Atlanta had at least 10,000 visitors.

—Governor Colquitt went to Rome yesterday.

—Very few of the excursionists were left.

—There were counted yesterday 72 car loads of negroes.

—Several of the colored orators made talks in societies yesterday.

—It is currently reported upon the streets that yesterday was the glorious fourth.

—Sanitary-Inspectors Haynes and Foute are putting in some good work daily.

—There were only three darkies out of 10,796 who were on the streets hurt at all.

—Everybody complimented the behavior of the colored troops yesterday.

—Atlanta had so much patriotism yesterday that it could not concentrate. It spread all over the town.

—The average darkey of the present day is a half-brother of the fourth of July and a full cousin of the prized watermelon.

—Corn juice is congenial to the happiness of the average fourth of July excursionist.

—The serenade from the balcony of the Kimball house in the afternoon by the 13th infantry band was tendered to the excursionists by Mr. A. J. Orme, of the West Point road.

—The colored military turned out in the afternoon and looked very well indeed. The Georgia Volunteers in their new uniforms were good looking and well drilled.

—Rome and Chattanooga had grand displays yesterday, but negroes left both places and came to Atlanta to see the town and enjoy the day here.

—A negro debating society held a meeting on the streets yesterday to decide which was the largest city, Atlanta or New York. "Gemmen," said one of them, "I tink dat Atlanta is de biggest, kase hit kin hold de morest people." The question was decided in favor of the orator referred to.

The New Government Building.

Work upon the new government building is being pushed forward with great rapidity. During the past month all of the heating apparatus for the building has been put in. This apparatus is located in the basement. The heating of the building will be accomplished by forcing hot water through the pipes which pass through all of the rooms of the building. This water will be kept constantly going and a continuous volume of heat will be kept distributed throughout the building by means of this process.

While this work has been going on a large force of workmen have been employed plastering two stories above, and this work can now be said to be about half completed. A few more months and the plastering will be entirely finished and the wood work commenced.

The contract to do the wood work has been awarded to J. C. Peck, of Atlanta, who has contracted to complete his portion of the construction in about six months. The contract, we believe, amounts to $75,000, and was awarded Mr. Peck because he was the lowest bidder. When the wood work is completed nothing will be left undone with the exception of furnishing the building. This will be done promptly and the building gotten in readiness for occupation. We believe that contracts have already been let for furnishing the building from the cellar to the ceiling. The superintendent thinks that it is safe to say that the new government building will be occupied in the course of the next seven months. He sees no reason why the spring term of the United States court should not be held in the new quarters, as everything will be completed before then. The building is one of the finest in the south, and is much admired by visitors to Atlanta. It is an ornament to the city.

A Curious Bit of Atlanta History.

Edgefield Advertiser.

ATLANTA, GA., June 18.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the finding of the bones of a human being this morning by workmen engaged in excavating for the cellar of Governor Brown's building, in front of the passenger depot. This is the old city park, and it is a mystery how they came there. They were near the edge of the sidewalk, and not deep in the ground.—Special to Augusta Evening News.

And since the publication of this telegram, our old friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert E Kenney, has been to see us and unravel this mystery. Mr. Kenney, it will be remembered, fought through the Mexican war as a member of the Edgefield company, commanded by Captain P. S. Brooks. The Palmetto regiment, which left South Carolina in the spring of 1847, went as far as Atlanta on the railroad, and marched thence to Opelika, Alabama. But, of course, there was no Atlanta then. On the contrary, the site was a spot of wild woods, where the train stopped for wood and water, but still Mr. Kenney knows it to be the precise site of the gate city. The regiment encamped here a night; and during that night Private Reuben Gerald, of company D, (our Edgefield company) died. In the morning, before the regiment moved, his body was buried in the very spot where the bones have been so recently discovered. Mr. Kenney went to Atlanta in 1866 or 1867, and then revisited the spot, in a few steps of the hotel at which he stopped, and asked several citizens if any body or bones had ever been disinterred. He found no one who had ever heard of any such thing. Colonel Carey W. Styles, so prominent in Georgia politics and journalism, was a corporal in Company D, and Mr. Kenney has the impression that he, Corporal Styles, commanded the squad that buried Reuben Gerald. The latter was not an Edgefield man, but a North Carolinian, who was wandering about our parts—a handsome and a brave fellow. Mr. Kenney, who is now in his 63d year, is a very intelligent and well-informed man and has a very decided taste for antiquarian matters.

Building a Railroad.

OSWEGO, KS., July 4.—The St. Louis, Wichita and Western railroad, which is being constructed by the St. Louis and San Francisco company, is being pushed vigorously. One thousand laborers are now employed between Oswego and Cherryvale, and the road will be completed to the latter point by the middle of August, in time to give St. Louis the benefit of the immense wheat crop of southeastern Kansas and the trade which heretofore has been controlled by Kansas City and Chicago.

A New Post Office.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Among the new post offices established by the postal department is one at the summer resort of Catoosa Springs, Ga., on the Western and Atlantic railroad. John B. Wrenn has been appointed postmaster.

The Countess Done For.

ROME, July 3.—The court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Countess Lambertini against the late Cardinal Antonelli, with costs to the countess.

Overworked Butler.

BOSTON, July 3.—General Butler's physician requires him to retire temporarily from business.

PITTSTON, PA., July 3.—[illegible] miners at Seneca colliery, numbering [illegible]ree hundred, struck to-day, owing to the dissatisfaction with the docking boss [illegible] weights. The colliery is operated by th[illegible]mira coal com

FINE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
AT
New York Prices

FLOWERS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
AT THE PRICE OF
Common Domestic Goods.

25 per cent Reduction IN MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

FLOWERS.
FINE BERRY SPRAYS,
Ivy and Geranium Leaves,
20 inches long, 25 cents

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, Superior Make and Style, Manufactured Expressly for us.
SKIRTS.—Wide hem and 8 tucks, 50c. Ruffle and tucks, 50c. Same style, finer, 65c. Double ruffle and tucks, 70c. Fifteen tucks, 75c. Ruffle, tucks and embroidered, 90c. Tucks and embroider'd, $1. Extra fine Princess style from $1.15 up.
CHEMISES.—Plain but good quality, 30c and 35c. Inserting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c.
DRAWERS of every style, 40, 45, 50, 65, 85 c and up.
NIGHT DRESSES. Elegant designs 00, 65, 90, 95c. and up.
LADIES' WRAPPERS From 75c up.

New Styles. New Goods. New Store.

THE HANDSOMEST Trimmed Hats IN THE STATE.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
L. WURZBURG.
THE BAZAR!
54 WAITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.,
449 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CORSETS—35, 50, 65, 75c and up. OUR TEMPTATION, elegantly embroidered, only 75 cents. Our Own Importation, THE BAZAR CORSET, strictly French hand-made, $1.75.
HOSIERY, HOSIERY
HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, GLOVES,
BOWS, BOWS,
TIES, TIES,
ROUCHES, Etc. ROUCHES, Etc.

Strictly ONE PRIC That T Lowe

HAMBURGS, 2 cents per yard and upward. Extra fine, 6 inches wide, 25 cents per yard. These goods are imported direct by us from ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND, and are RETAILED AT IMPORTORS' PRICES.

LACES.
REAL BRETONNE, Black & White, 12, 15, 20c yard. Fine and wide, 30c. Elegant Breonne Scarfing 85c.
IMMENSE BARGAIN IN TORCHON and FRENCH. VALENCIENNES.
Yd. Doz.
2c. 15c.
3c. 25c.
4c. 35c.
5c. 45c.
etc.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.
REAL BLACK TIPS 25 CENTS, and upwards for bunch of 3 tips. Colored 75c and upwards.
OSTRICH PLUMES
AND FANCY FEATHERS,
At Equally Low Prices.

RIBBONS.
ouble-face Satin Ribbons, No. 5, 1 yard, 90c pieces; No. 7, 12c yard, $1. piece; No. 9, 15c yard $1.40 piece; No. 20c piece; $1.75 piece.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, No. 4, yard, 55c ps: No. 5, 8c yard, 65c ps; No. 7, yard, 75c ps; No. 9, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. yard, $1 ps.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.
Our Express and Mail Order Department is fully organized and Ladies out of the city can r upon having their commissions executed with punctuality and dispatch. Samples sent on appli tion. Address all orders to L. WURZBURG.
june24 dtf

—Simons & Drummond will receive this morning a car of Richmond county "Rattle Snake" Watermelons, and will continue to receive one car daily during the Melon season. It is useless to speak of the superiority of these Melons over others, as it is an established fact that there are none to equal them. Merchants will govern themselves accordingly.

Fine Peaches.

On yesterday we examined some extra peaches from the fine one hundred acre farm near Decatur, and the property of Mr. Andrew Coe, originator of Andrew Coe's ammoniated bone phosphate. The peaches were of Amelia variety and were decidedly the largest, finest and most delicious we have seen this season.

Error.

In the report of the proceedings of the house of representatives yesterday it should have been stated that the resolution to adjourn was offered by Mr. Reece of Floyd, and not by Mr. King, of that county.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish." H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Trouble in the Household.

We would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powders, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powders. Dooley's Yeast Powder is always put up in cans, warranted full weight and absolutely pure.

Meeting of Directors of Young Men's Library Association.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Library Association, Thursday night, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That during the present session of the Legislature the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are cordially invited to visit the room of the Young Men's Library Association, and whilst here are tendered the use of our books, journals, periodicals, etc.

Resolved, That the above invitation be extended to the members of the Legislature through the daily papers by publication.

"The Famous Sunday Paper."

THE GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE of this evening will be full of good things, and will sustain its high reputation as an entertaining Sunday paper.

As a special feature of this week's GAZETTE we announce the first of a series of papers, entitled

"A TALE OF NINE CITIES,"

A series of conversations between

A TRAVELLER AND HUMORIST.

Mr. H. H. KENNEDY, (Traveller.) Mr. A. SMITH CLAYTON, (Humorist.)

The series will embrace nine papers, covering NEW YORK, LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, VIENNA, VENICE, BERLIN, ROME and ATHENS.

Be sure to get THE GAZETTE with the first of these interviews to-day. They will be rich and racy.

For sale everywhere. Five cents per copy.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.

378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

IMPORTANT TO
RAILROAD MEN.
The celebrated E. Howard & Co. Watch is considered the finest in the world for your use.
We have just received a large assortment of these time pieces—stem winding—in handsome cases, and can quote you lower prices than ever before offered in this city.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
356 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Excelsior Spring Water, direct from Saratoga, on Draught at Big Bonanza.
37 july3 d3t

David H. Dougherty.

When I say that I am offering my entire stock at greatly reduced prices, and will continue to do so until I occupy my new rooms—say August 1st—I mean to carry it out to the letter. It is not that my stock is old and rubbish that has led me to this conclusion, but my object is simply to reduce my stock as much as possible in order to be able to place before you this coming fall an entire new stock. I hold that it is my privilege to tell you of the inducements that I am offering, and believe it to be decidedly to your interest to call and examine my goods and prices. I will use no argument when you are in my house to induce you to buy other than to place before you my goods and prices, then you are the judges. There is no obligation between the seller and buyer—business is one thing and friendship another. I treat all alike, and sell to your child as cheap as yourself. I thank you kindly for past favors, and am determined to merit a continuance, if promptness, fair dealing and low prices are what you want. I announce nothing through the papers but what I feel able to prove behind the counters, and never intend to advertise any goods unless I actually have them in stock. Call and see me, or send for samples and compare prices. Respectfully,

D. H. DOUGHERTY,
35 Peachtree street.
468 june29-tf d&w 2d or 3d col

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
331 mar21 d&w1y

"Cheapest Furniture House in Ga."
Hotels, Summer Resorts, Private Houses, furnished on ACCOMMODATING TERMS. 500 Hotel Suites in stock.
380 june19 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

Centennial Premium Pony Whisky, years old, at Big Bonanza.
37 july3 d3t

French Human Hair Factory.

J. Fuhrer, manufacturer of all kinds Hair Goods, also Wigs, Toupees, Braid Curls, Puffs, etc.

Faded Braids restoted at reasonab rates, at MRS. McCORMICK'S, No. 31 Whitehall street.

11 july2 d5t

Old Baker Whisky, 7 years old, at Bi Bonanza.
37 july3 d3t

Rheumatism—This dreadful tormen the doctors tell us, is in the blood, an knowing this to be true, we advise eve sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rhe matic Remedy. It is taken internally an will positively cure the worst case in th shortest time. Sold by every druggist i Atlanta.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Weather Probabilities.

Cold, with high winds and rain. E posure to this weather is sure to produ colds and kindred diseases: and the be remedy we know of is Hall's Balsam, for th Lungs. Always keep it in the house, an you will be on the safe side.

july2 d&w1w

Bass's Pale Ale on Draught at Bi Bonanza.
37 july3 d3t

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHE
At Reduced Prices.
WM. BOLLMANN,
No. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.
214 june15 d1m

Established, 1867.

I respectfully inform my patrons and th trade generally, that I have 8,000 doze Sun Bonnets ready for shipment, manufa tured of the old brands of goods, in Gin hams, Grass-Cloths and Lawns, which hav stood the test of washing for the past eigh years. Please call and examine my com plete stock or send for Photo and Price Lis of same. Respectfully, M. Wiseberg, No. 31 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

500 july2 d5t

Education at Home.

A. J. M. Bizien, of the University of France, and for the last seven years Profe sor of Modern and Ancient Languages in th Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Geor gia, is now here to teach the French, Lati and Greek Languages. Those wishing t learn or improve their knowledge of thes languages will do well to take this opportu nity. Instead of opening a French an Classical School, the Professor offers, for th present, to meet his pupils, or classes, a their homes. References the very bes Terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 276.

423 june27 d1m

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1879.

T F Stubbs, Savannah; Jake Schwartz, Louisville; W S Prior, New York; G C Thomas, Watkinsville; Thomas Tatten, Baltimore; J N Orr, Newnan; W J Scott, Marietta; J H DeVotie, Georgia; W J Tuck, Winterville; W C Rossean, jr., Lexington; G H Miller, Rome, Italy; J B Si man, G R Duke, Jefferson, Ga.; J C Turner, Habersham county; J A McCool, Charlotte; R S Rickey, New Orleans; Dr J T Lamar, Terrell county; C L Lankford, Greene county; John H Jones, Elberton; F Troutman, Fort Valley; E M Brown, Griffin; B Withers, wife and child, Hayti, Ga.; C S Cutt Americus; N Emanuel, Georgia; J W Hinton, Columbus; Wm S Parks, F M McCleckley, Augusta; Charles D McCoy, Charleston; W H Moore, Fran T White, Wm E Jackson, jr., Augusta; Wm W Brown, Macon; R O Lovett, Waynesboro; R T Lewis, Clayton, county; Wm N Sheats, Gainesville, Florida; Charles A Fullwood, Tallahassee, Florida; Miss Mamie Bryan, Conyers; Kaufman Solomon, LaGrange; J E Harris, West Point; J T Carpenter, Miss H S Bradley, Newnan; Mrs H K Brady, Miss E L Brady, Miss Mary K Ware, LaGrange; W B Glover; Jim Dennis, Newnan; R Whitaker, West Point; Edwin W Holland, New Holland; Andrew J Orr, Macon; W C Carter, J C Russell, Dalton; A M Thigpen, W R Thigpen, Georgia; Fred Kahn, Cartersville; Thomas L Robinson, Rome; A W Port, Miss Hill, Miss Broadus Newnan; T L Brunson and lady, Burke county; R N Conyers, C T Shelman, jr., J T Lanier, Statesboro; John R Kerr, New York; O J Sinson, Newnan; James O Branch, Savannah; E S Buchanan, Newnan; J T Loyd, W M Hurston, LaGrange; O Smith and family, Florida; Henry Schmithall, Sam Kirsch, Cliff Mansfield, Marietta; J R Sims, T R Sims, W H Condor, Robert McBride, T Cook, H L Johnston, H C Arnold, J W Johnson, Palmetto; C P Glour, Grantville; A S Elliott, B Smith, D W Trammell, O G Burdett, George Walker, West Point; J B Hartshorn, Montgomery; J W Tillinghast, Mobile; W C Gholson, LaGrange; George D Phillips, Count Boyd, H G Conyell, Marietta; F W Hart, T W Hart, Georgia; J P Pillsbury, W R Pillsbury, Newnan; S T Webster, Washington, D C.; Chas Garrett, Council Bluffs; Mrs R J Lowry, Abington, Virginia; N Sell Hill, Kirkwood; E L Landrum, Fairburn; W McWhorter, Georgia; B F Stone, Macon; G Ware, Athens; Wm Poole, Cartersville; Dav Barwald, New York; N D McDonald, New Orleans; J B James, Fort Valley; C M Doria, New Orleans; James G Paine, Newton county; Mrs Y Sunlyn, Valdosta; George T Lewis, Washington, D C.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1879.

J A Guslow, jr., Charleston; James Thompson, jr., Georgia; W B Thomas, Athens; W L Lampkin, W R Davis, Dalton; R Jackson, New York; S Wingfield, Rome; C H White and brother, Georgia; Alex M Speer, Griffin; J S Prichard, Forsyth; G W Wimberly, Albany; Sam H Jemison, Macon; T W Estes, Augusta; J Groesthel, S J Williams, New York; Salem Dutcher, Augusta; N W Ely and wife, Jacksonville; J A Powell, Southern News Agent; John W Hale, Conyers; R E Waters, Baltimore; Lew J Render, Greenville; Miss Van Boddie, J Edward Toole, LaGrange; R W Murphey, Cartersville; Mrs D O Robinson, Georgia; Miss Annie Ellis, Georgia; D T Randell, Newnan, Ga.; Joseph Thompson, Georgia; B F Moore, Alabama; Rev C E Dowman, Florida; J B Ezell, Columbia; Clarence K Knowles, Georgia; Miss V L Butt, Meridian, Mississippi; W W Ramsey, Kingston; R Miller, St Louis; W A Hoff, Macon; R S Gray and family, North Carolina; John W Aiken, Charles Wikle, Georgia; H B T Montgomery, LaGrange; J L Harralson, Jackson, Mississippi; J H Strickland, Fairburn; J J Wilder, LaGrange; E D Herrin, Georgia; B B McKinzie, Savannah, Ga.; Hugh Carlisle, Alabama; R B Goodwyn, Georgia; Charles T Logan, Griffin, Ga.; T W Moore, Wesson, Mississippi; T W Tuple, Savannah; J A Catton, Thomaston, Ga.; John R Byrne, Augusta; M P Pearson, M B Harris, P S Whatley, E A Calhoun, Newnan; J C Honsby, Ala.; C E Thomas, Newnan; Guy H Handley, Alabama; L C Randall, Griffin; F M Mills, Greenville, South Carolina; M O Bowdoin, Wallace Trammell, Griffin; W B Catton, LaGrange; T Garcion, New Orleans; J E Garrett and wife, Miss M J Gray, R J Garrett, Columbus; H J McDaniel, Georgia; H H Cary, LaGrange; A J Orme, Georgia; C E Bowman, Marietta; R M Green, Opelika; T P Chandler, Georgia; Mrs Sarah Farrow, Madison; W W Milner, J Haase, Ga.; H J Haley and wife, E T Paiper, New Orleans; J W Peeples, Savannah.

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GEORGIA STATE GAZETTEE
AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE work ever published in the South.
Full information pertaining to almost everything of importance in Georgia. LIST, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of over 20,000 Planters, Record State and County Governments, Offices of all Courts, and times and places of meeting. Description of every town and hamlet in the State, population, business interests, List of Business and Professional Men, Newly Revised Map, etc.
Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address
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june4 dtf